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THE LOWELL SUN

ANY DAY

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21ST YEAR LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897. 12 PAGES 1 CENT

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

The threatening weather will last but a short time, as the storm is moving rapidly. The clearing conditions following will probable extend to New England tonight, and for Sunday fair and generally clear weather now seems certain, with slightly cooler temperatures and fresh westerly winds. Monday also promises fair and slightly warmer.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, NOV. 7.
Sun rises—6:26; sets, 4:30.
Moon sets—4:45 a. m.
High water—9:46 a. m.; 10:30 p. m.

WITH THE POLICE

William Dionne's Questionable Record.

OSWALD LAPIERRE HELD FOR SUPERIOR COURT.

Clothes-Line Thieves In Little Canada.

William Dionne, who was arrested Thursday in Lewiston, Me, by Inspector Allen for passing worthless checks in this city four months ago, has quite a record in Lawrence.

A few months ago a real estate office was opened in Lawrence under the firm name of Stevens and Dionne. Business was good but the action of Stevens were a trifle shady and on the complaint of a Mr. Qualey he was arrested to account for a matter of $100. Mr. Caddigan, who conducts an eating saloon, also wanted to see him for $10. Steves presented his note but it was no good and as a result Steves did time.

In the meantime Dionne packed up the office furnishings and came to Lowell, opening up a real estate office here. His record was not of the best and he skipped to Canada. At Ottawa he again got into trouble and served a sentence in a jail there. Since he severed his connection with the Canadian jail his record is not known and he was not heard of until he turned up in Maine.

Previous to coming to this city Dionne was employed by the firm of Goodwin & Ginger of Manchester, N. H. He applied to the board of aldermen there for a constable's appointment and got it. Later it was found that he was not a naturalized citizen nor even of age and his license was revoked. He then left Manchester and went to Lawrence.

Oswald Lapierre, a former constable, who was tried before Judge Hadley yesterday for alleged embezzlement of money from a Boston jewelry firm and was held in $800 for the grand jury.

People living in the vicinity of Little Canada have missed a number of articles of clothing from the clothes lines lately and have complained to the police. The thieves have been doing their work for some time. Yesterday Officer Lennon found a package of clothing in the rear of 111 Cabot street and thus far has found no owner for it. It includes a whole family washing. It looks as though the theives were in too much of a hurry to take the things with them and they probably jumped the high fence in the yard.

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Face, Hands and Arms Covered With Scrofulous Humors—How a Cure Was Effected.

"When five years old my little boy had scrofula on his face, hands and arms. It was worst on his chin, although the sores on his cheeks and hands were very bad. It appeared in the form of red pimples which would fester, break open and run and then scab over. After disappearing they would break out again. They caused intense itching and the little sufferer had to be watched continually to keep him from scratching the sores. We became greatly alarmed at his condition. My wife's mother had had scrofula and the only medicine which had helpd her was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We decided to give it to our boy and we noted an improvement in his case very soon. After giving him four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla the humor had all been driven out of his blood and it has never since returned." WILLIAM BANTZ, 416 South Williams St., South Bend, Indiana.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

CHRISTMAS DRAFTS

On the Old Country at Market Rates.

Pound Drafts $4.87½

Traders' National Bank.

BANK HOURS—Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.; Saturday evening 7 to 9 o'clock.

30 Middlesex Street,
11 Post Office Avenue.

J. F. O'DONNELL, UNDERTAKER,

Market, Corner Worthen Street. Telephone.

A BOLD ASSASSIN FAILED

In His Attempt to Kill the President of Brazilian Republic.

The Minister of War was Fatally Stabbed in Disarming the Would-be Assassain Who was a Soldier in the Government Service.

London, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Rio Janeiro says: "At 1 o'clock yesterday (Friday) a soldier of the Tenth battalion, which constitutes part of the local garrison, attempted to shoot President Moraes with a pistol. The president was just landing at the marine arsenal, after visiting the steamship on which General Barbose, minister of marine, had returned from Bahia. The bystanders frustrated the attempt, but Colonel Moraes, the president's nephew, was slightly wounded in disarming the soldier. General Marcus Betancourt, minister of war, then interfered and was himself stabbed. The wound was so serious that he died soon afterwards. The attack has caused the greatest agitation throughout the city."

Dr. Prudente J. de Moraes Barros, president of the United States of Brazil, was inaugurated for a term of four years on Nov. 15, 1894, in succession to President Peixoto. He had previously been president of the Brazilian senate. In his first cabinet the minister for war was General Bernard Vasques, who, in May last, resigned and was succeeded by General Botancourt, who is presumably the minister of war referred to in the foregoing dispatch.

A MOST ATROCIOUS CRIME

Horrifying Discovery in a Farm House at Quebec.

Three Girls and a Boy Killed—An Axe the Weapon Used and a Tramp the Supposed Murderer.

Montreal, Nov. 6.—Word reached here Friday from Rawdon, 12 miles from St. Julienne, Que., of the murder of four persons, the children of Captain Michael McNulty, a farmer. Thursday morning Mr. and Mrs. McNulty went to St. Julienne, leaving their four children in the house. Three of the children were girls, aged 18, 16 and 14 respectively, the fourth child being a boy, aged 10. The discovery of the murder was made by a friend of the family named Morrin. He called at the McNulty house in the afternoon and found the front door broken in and two of the children, the boy and the youngest girl, lying on the floor of the hall, their heads literally hacked to pieces. On the road to the barn he found the body of the second girl, and in the barn the body of the oldest girl was found terribly lacerated. Her clothing had been torn from her body. Morrin alarmed the neighbors, and the parents were sent for. They reached the house in the evening and were horrified to find all of their children dead.

A tramp, who was seen in the neighborhood of the house, is suspected of the crime, and detectives are looking for him. No motive for the crime other than that of the outraging of the oldest girl can be given. The affair has caused a tremendous sensation in the district. A bloody axe was found near the house.

THOSE TRANSFERS.

CONDUCTOR WOOD SUSPENDED FOR OBEYING THE LETTER OF THE LAW.

Joseph W. Wood, a conductor on the Broadway and Centralville line, has been suspended for practicing too stringently the rules of the new transfer system. Conductors were instructed to make allowance for the possibilities of mistakes during the first two or three days of the new systemand when Mr. Wood found a woman with a First street check on his car he demanded another fare. The matter was reported at the office and the conductor's suspension followed.

Depot checks are now good on all cars running from the square through Prescott street, though on the Lawrence and Gorham street lines only to Tower's corner.

The democrats of Lowell are convinced that Hon. Fisher H. Pearson can be elected Mayor by hard work. Mr. Pearson has promised to add a large number of names to the check list and if he keeps his word there can be no doubt that there will be democrats enough to elect him.

A WILD GOOSE CHASE.

Some time ago, a little party of actors blew into town, calling themselves the Wild Goose Chase company, and secured accommodations at the Farragut House, Landlord Garrity, as is his custom, doing everything to make them as comfortable as possible.

They began rehearsing their play and were to open in Derry, N. H., on Wednesday night and go from there to Dover.

When they got ready to go, they were informed by Landlord Garrity, most politely, that as his health was excellent he was not in business on its account, but was endeavoring to build up a little bank account for the benefit of the Garrity posterity, which at present numbers one healthy and handsome little member.

The Thespians informed them that they had no complaint to make of his treatment of them while under his roof and that there'd come a time some day when they would settle their bill of $156, if he would only wait patiently until that time came, bidding him remember that all comes to him who waits.

Now Henry wasn't born yesterday, notwithstanding the fact that the cares of business have not obliterated the bloom of young manhood from his cheeks and he insisted up on getting his own ere the actors started out to chase the goose, or duck or themselves from the town, and he called in Constable McQuade, who placed "Manager" Charles W. Goodwin under arrest. Mr. Goodwin protested that he was not responsible, and called upon Constable Gately, who arrested "Proprietor" Alfred R. Fulton of the company.

Mr. Fulton assured the constable that he was a British subject and could not be arrested, but the constable informed him that he was entitled to another "think in that case, whereupon Mr. Fulton offered him several shares in a gold mine. Constable Gately wouldn't share and after a conference between "Manager" and "proprietor" the latter was released from custody, giving the constable his gold watch as security.

And while everything is not lovely, the goose is still hung up and will probably continue so until the bills are settled.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John J. Regan, the well known local agent for the Boston Brewery has given up that position to take that of manager of Frank Harris' Washington Tavern. John has made many friends here to smile with him.

Mr. John Burns, formerly with the McCormick Brewery, has taken the local agency of Cook's Brewery of Boston.





MARTIN HALLORAN, Proprietor of the Arlington.

ANOTHER HOTEL

The Arlington Hotel Opened for Business.

IT IS THE OLD CENTRAL HOUSE REMODELLED.

Martin Halloran Is the Enterprising Manager.

Today witnessed the opening of another modern and thoroughly up-to-date hotel in Lowell, for this morning bright and early, Proprietor Martin W. Halloran of the Arlington Hotel at the corner of Central and Hurd streets threw open the doors of one of the finest hostelries of its size in New England.

The Arlington Hotel is the property formerly known as the Central House, and which has known as a hotel for a couple of years past. Mr. Halloran however, upon taking possession of the building, decided to remodel it and open a good hotel. To accomplish his purpose an expenditure of $16,000 was made and the hotel today has as fine an interior as one might wish for.

The building includes four stories, finely equipped. In the basement is the gents' cafe room and wine room annex where light unches are served. On the street floor is the main wine room, furnished in quartered oak, and with ornamented steel walls and ceiling. On the left of the wine room is the main entrance and on the right the ladies' entrance. On the second floor is a comfortable office and waiting room, a sample room for drummers a very large and elaborately furnished parlor, six private dining rooms, a large public dining rooms, and a few sleeping rooms and bath rooms.

The third floor is devoted entirely to sleeping rooms of which there are 33 in the house, all elegantly equipped.

Some of the rooms are ensuite while a feature of the hotel are the big double rooms suitable for theatrical people. The fourth floor is also given up to sleeping rooms. The furniture is all new and consists of oak, antique, and the popular white enamelled style. The carpetings are rich. In the rooms the "Roxbury tapestry" made by the Lowell Mfg. company is used while velvet carpetings adorn the hall. These were furnished by Gookin Bros. A large elevator worked by electricity runs from the basement to the roof, being the second hotel elevator in Lowell. It is of the Morse & Williams make.

Among those who contributed to the furnishing and fitting up of the hotel were the following:

Elevator, Morse & Williams of Boston; glass ware, Homer & Co., Boston; gas fixtures, R. H. Hollings & Co., Boston; draperies and curtains; Adams & Co., Lowell; painting and paper hanging, A. L. Kittredge & Co., Lowell; room furnishings, Adams & Co., and Gookin Bros.

William Merritt, the well known catcher of the Pittsburg team, will be the head clerk until the base ball season opens.

The other principal employes are: Peter Fleming, chef; David Halloran James Higgins and Michael Dyer, wine clerks.

The dining room, which is on the second floor, will be run on the American plan.

Last night, Mine Host Halloran entertained a party of local newspapermen. After an inspection of the house, the scribes were regaled with a sumptuous spread. Mr. Halloran is to be congratulated for his enterprise and his many friends will wish him success in his new venture.

$1000 A DAY WANTED.

On the last page of today's Sun one of Lowell's largest dry and fancy goods firms states in as modest terms as possible their great need of money. They simply ask the trading public for the sum of "$1000 a day during the month of November, in exchange for merchandise of every description in their line." The unreasonable weather is largely responsible for the large stock of dry and fancy goods which now loads their shelves and counters.

This is an opportunity which should not be neglected, coming, as it does, right at the height of the season. The firm has made a general reduction throughout its enormous stock and the markdowns are consistent, as a careful examination of their half page advertisement will show. Read the advertisement; then if you have any dress goods, black or colors, cloaks, and general fancy goods to buy, govern yourselves accordingly.

POLICE COURT.

Thirteen drunks.

William Gosselin received one month in the house of correction.

John Scully got six months in the state farm.

William Wallace, who was found guilty of hindering Officer Breen in the performance of his duty was fined $10.

HIGHLAND BILLIARDS.

Team Six—Corwin, 110; Smith, 85; Wilcox, 72; Dugley, 60; total, 327.

Team Five—Dickerman, 60; Hanson, 46; Morton, 93; Libby, 43; total, 257.

SOCIAL DANCE.

Hibbard's orchestra furnished music for a social dance of some of the young men of North Chelmsford in the town hall last night. The officers were: General manager, D. F. Small, assistant, Nelson Constantineau; floor director, John O'Connell; aids, James Ward, Fred Gaudette, John Brennan.

A STOLEN WASH.

Officer Lennon yesterday morning found a bundle of clothes off Cabot street which apparently had been stolen from a clothes line.

In the bundle was wash of all kinds, including many infant's articles. The property is now at the police station awaiting an owner.

Master Charles B. Wheeler was surprised by 14 of his young friends on Thursday, the occasion being to celebrate his 14th birthday. He was presented with many pretty and useful presents, after which refreshments were served and a very pleasant time was enjoyed.

Rev. George F. Kenngott gave a highly interesting talk on "Principles of Art and Architecture" before the Friday club yesterday.

ROCKING CHAIRS

A white enameled Child's Rocker given away with one pound of our 50c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Tel. 69-3.



You May Have Heard of Shoes Being Waterproof

Here are some THAT ARE. The only guaranteed Waterproof Shoes made. No Rubbers needed. These Shoes will keep your feet dry and warm.

There is no other shoe made that will be guaranteed absolutely waterproof. Call and see them—they are made in tan and black and are sold only by

O'SULLIVAN BROS.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

2 O'CLOCK

MUSIC HALL.

Next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, our theatre goers will have the pleasure of seeing Florence Hindley's great scenic comedy drama, "The Pay Train," and as it is the first comedy drama of the season the house should be packed. The play is far in advance of the so-called comedies of the day. It contains a very pretty story, clever plot and many exciting situations, and it permits of the liberal use of scenic effects. And among the many novelties introduced is a very realistic coal mine, showing a force of miners at work, an incline railroad wreck and a great ship scene. All these are produced by the latest electric and mechanical effects known to stage art. A company of excellent players appear in the different parts, and a first class performance is given.

JOE OTT.

And his brother Otis are making delicious fun at Music Hall. How does Ott make his fun. We can't tell. He comes o nthe stage with a woe begone look and was never known to smile while working off his inimitable jokes. He is a natural comedian who can do more with a shrug of his shoulders, a grimace, a grin, or a weird song than could others by all their ingenuity. The company is a good one and the audience is kept in roars from start to finish. Joe Ott is to be congratulated upon the success of his play and upon his own personal success as a comedian. His two brothers give him excellent support and in one scene in the burlesque one of his brothers appears in the same make-up, the same vacant stare, and for a time the audience is puzzled over the duality of the man. When they come face to face, it is difficult to tell "which is who." If you haven't seen Ott, you ought to.

CLEAN AND FAST BATTLE.

Manchester, N. H., Nov. 6.—At the gymnasium athletic exhibition last evening Manchester people were treated to the hottest and cleanest sparring match ever seen here, the contestants being Bob Allen (colored) of Boston and Tommy Kearns of Lawrence. "Billy" Hurd, who refereed, declared in announcing the contest a draw that it was the cleanest, fastest lightweight battle ever seen in New England.

The mill brought the crowd upon tiptoes, for such contests have never been known here before. The two men were in the pink of condition and honors were about even throughout. Both men tried their best to get a decision, but everything was so close that Referee Hurd was unable to do otherwise than call it a draw. Each man was saved from going out at least once by the call of time.



WE HONESTLY BELIEVE

There isn't another Overcoat stock in New England so complete as ours.

In variety of price, materials and style, it's the most attractive we've ever shown.

From $5.00 for strictly all-wool Kerseys to $30.00 for finest grades.

Box Coats of Covert Cloths, Whipcords and Kerseys, Right lengths for young men.

Have you seen our Kersey Box Coat at $10.00?

It's the greatest in America at the price.

PUTNAM & SON.
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

DEATHS.

NOBLE—William Noble, the 12-year-old son of Henry Noble, died Thursday night at the home of his parents, 254 Jackson street. The funeral was held yesterday, interment being in the Edson cemetery.

Mr. Allen Pilling of this city officiated as best man at the wedding of Mr. Norris Pilling and Miss Edith Crockett in Haverhill Wednesday.

All orders for Chas. F. Young, decorator, hereafter received at C. H. Kimball's, 119 Central stret, or at 15 Robinson street.

$7 TO $15

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.

CENTRAL STREET,

Cut Prices On

GARMENTS

Extra Inducements to Early Purchasers.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Black Beaver Jackets, $2.49; Covert Cloth Jackets, $3.98; Boucle Jackets, $4.50; Novelty Mixtures, $5.98; Silk lined Black Kerseys, $7.50; Illuminated Boucles, $8.00; Tan Kerseys, $8.50; Belgian Seal Collarettes, $1.50; Baltic Seal Collarettes, $2.50, China Seal, Astrachan Yoke Collarettes, $3.75; Black Brocade Skirts, 98c.; Shepherd Checked Skirts, $2.92; Cotton and Wool, Plaid, Velveteen, Corduroy and Silk Waists, at from $1.25 to $5.

Electric Seal, Astrachan and Wool Seal Jackets and Capes, Seal Plush Capes from $4 to $35; Cloth and Velour Blouses, from $12.50 to $30. Hundreds of garments of our own make, copied from the latest imported styles at less than the New York manufacturer's prices.

Select from nearly 1000 Little Children's new Cloaks at from 99c. to $5 each. Especially good ones at $1.25, $1.50, $1.95, $2.19, $2.39, etc.

Everything in Children's and Misses' Dresses from 19c. to $6.50 each. Fancy Cashmere Wool Dresses in sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, at $1.99 and $2.75 each, beautifully trimmed, lined throughout and perfect in make, shape, style and fit. All the new things in Bonnets, Hoods, Caps, etc. No trouble to show, whether you buy or not.



FEATURES OF NANSEN'S EXPEDITION.

NANSEN'S STORY

Of His Explorations in the North.

A THRILLING TALE OF THE DANGER AND COURAGE

In His Long Voyage on the Fram.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the great Norwegian explorer and Arctic hero, entertained a large and fashionable audience at Huntington hall last evening with the thrilling story of his search for the North Pole.

The hall was decorated with bunting and American and Norwegian flags. Miss Helen A. Whittier introduced the speaker, who is a tall and handsome man, finely proportioned, and with sandy hair and moustache.

Before Dr. Nansen began to speak, was presented three bouquets, tied with the Scandinavian colors, the tribute of his countrymen living here.

Dr. Nansen said the first suggestion of his theory that there was an Arctic current flowing northwest from near the Siberian coast across the polar regions and down into the Atlantic, between Spitzbergen and Greenland, was derived from certain relics of the unfortunate American steamer, the Jeannette, which had been picked up along the coast of Greenland. It occurred to him that it might be possible to utilize the very forces that hitherto had been the great obstacle of Arctic exploration to fight with those forces rather than against them; in other words, to go into the fatal ice pack and drift with it through the vast expanse of Arctic [illegible]. This was a new and untried method, and the critics said it was impracticable because no ship could be built of strength sufficient to withstand the awful force of the ice pressure. Nansen, however, had a ship constructed after special designs. It was the strongest boat ever built of wood and its sides were so modelled that the round planking, instead of resisting the ice pressure, would slip out of and on top of the surrounding ice, and thus escape the otherwise certain destruction. This steamship was named the Fram (the forward). Nobly it stood the test of experience. The men aboard her gained such confidence in her that even while the ship's timbers were creaking and while the terrific roar of the cracking, crunching, and exploding ice was the loudest they remained at their cards or music, only to find in the morning that the boat had been lifted bodily some ten feet during the night.

Once the ice pack seemed so surely to threaten destruction that the crew were ordered out and all preparations made to desert her, but again the Fram proved herself worthy of their faith and she was lifted safely out of the jam, and subsequently the mass of shattered ice that surrounded her was removed by the men.

Dr. Nansen described most picturesquely the Arctic twilight, the Northern light, etc., and talked entertainingly of life on board the Fram.

He gave enough of the daily routine to show how the men were busied with their scientific observations and how they found recreation at night after the hard day's work was done. Games, cards and music were always at their command. Dr. Nansen praised the healthfulness of Arctic life, because of the purity of the atmosphere and the absence of all disease germs. So perfect was the condition of the men that the ship's doctor found the dogs his only patients. These dogs were provided in Siberia and all but two of them were either worked to death or were killed because they had outlived their usefulness on the march which Nansen and Johansen made toward the pole.

The highest latitude reached was 86 deg. 40 min., which is also the highest point yet attained by man. They were deterred from going farther for two reasons. One was the difficulty of travel, the ice having become so rough by incessant packing that progress was painful and well nigh impossible. The other was that time was lacking. It was indispensable for them to get back before the warm months set in, when the danger of travel is greatest, owing to the melting of the ice and the formation of ponds on the surface and of channels between the rifts. They had provisions for only three months at the start and they must not be delayed in getting to Franz Josef land, where they would at last be safe. They had cut loose from the Fram, and there was no hope of finding the vessel again.

Dr. Nansen told of the discomforts of this sort of travel. One of the greatest was caused by the condensation of the moisture of the body upon the outer clothing, which soon became a layer of ice that cut the wrists and [illegible] as the men walked. [illegible] and socks had to be dried at night by being placed inside the [illegible] and next to the chest at night, otherwise feet and hands were certain to be frozen the next morning. The men had insufficient clothing, for the temperature was down to 40 below zero. Back where the Fram lay fast in the ice the record ran as low as 60 below zero.

It was April 7 when Nansen and Johansen turned back, and not till August 28 did they get to land where they could prepare their camp for the winter. They were 40 days in making land after sighting it. They had been five months on the way, their provisions were nearly gone, they had shot their two remaining dogs because it was impossible to take them in the kayaks, in which one stage of the journey had been made and they had only their guns on which to depend for food. The killing of the last dogs was a pathetic incident. Neither Nansen nor Johansen had the heart to shoot his own, so each led the other's away to undeserved but inevitable execution.

He described vividly the adventures experienced by the explorers and on the whole delivered a quite interesting lecture.

Miss Grace Eaton of this city will leave for South America soon to do missionary work.

The young men of the Baptist church of Billerica held a supper and entertainment last evening that were very successful.

Reliable Attendance

No More Use for Midwives.

Do not risk your life in confinement Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician, having 14 years experience, will give you the most careful attention for which he will not charge you more than $6.00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.

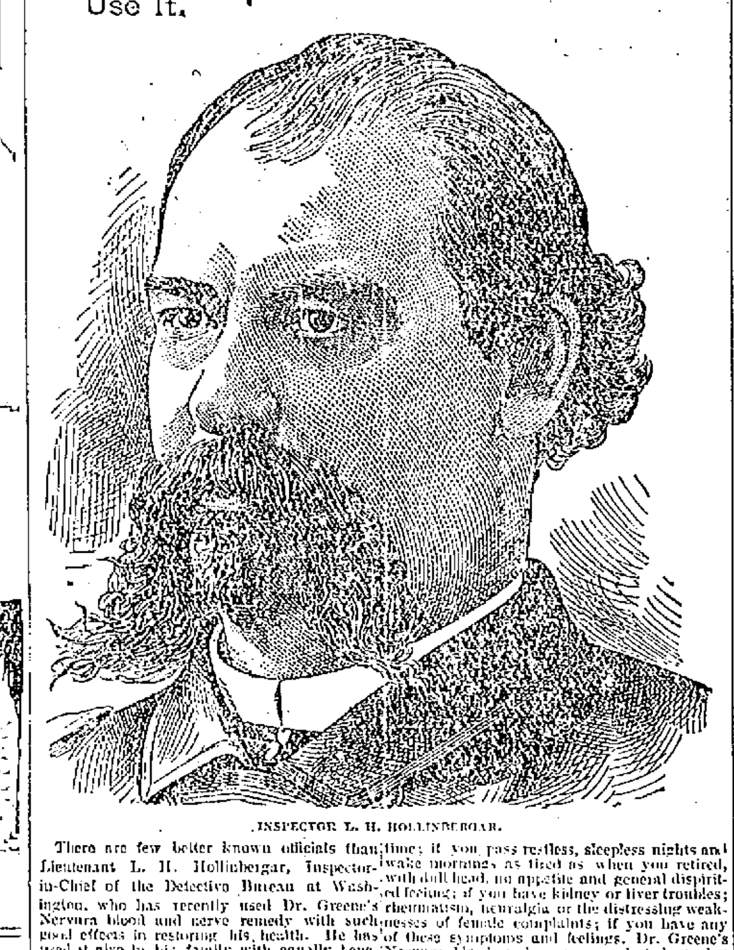
Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St. Lowell Mass.

Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

Chief of Detective Bureau at Washington Cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Inspector Hollinbergar, Highest Officer of Detective Bureau, Advises All Who Wish Health to Use Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Says He Has Used Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy Both for Himself and Family with Excellent Results. He Is Convinced that It Is the Best of All Remedies and Will Surely Cure Who Use It.



INSPECTOR L. H. HOLLINBERGAR.

There are few better known officials than Lieutenant L. H. Hollinbergar, Inspector-in-Chief of the Detective Bureau at Washington, who has recently used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy with such good effects in restoring his health. He has used it also in his family with equally beneficial effect, so that he knows positively whereof he speaks when he declares to the sick and suffering of the world that Dr. Greene's Nervura will cure—will make people well.

Inspector-in-Chief Hollinbergar says:

"I have used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and so far as myself and family are concerned it has given entire satisfaction. I have known what it is to see people afflicted with nervousness, and can say that I am convinced that Dr. Greene's Nervura will cure such cases."

L. H. HOLLINBERGAR,
Chief of Detective Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

If you are nervous and your nerves are weak, you are in a bad way. If you have humor or your blood is poor, you will soon break down in health. If you feel weak, listless, with no heart or energy for work or pleasure, if your head aches, your back aches and you feel tired out and miserable all the time; if you pass restless, sleepless nights and wake mornings as tired as when you retired, with dull head, no appetite and general dispirited feeling; if you have kidney or liver troubles; rheumatism, neuralgia or the distressing weaknesses of female complaints; if you have any of these symptoms and feelings, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is just what you want, just the one remedy in all the world which will surely make you well.

Use this wonderful remedy, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy immediately. Never mind how little faith you have; never mind how many other things you have used which failed; never mind how many times you have been disappointed; you will not be disappointed in Dr. Greene's Nervura. You will feel its beneficial effects right away, and if you continue its use, we promise you a cure, that it will banish your disease and make you well and strong.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is no common patent medicine, but the prescription and discovery of Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., the most successful physician in curing disease. Use his wonderful discovery, for you have the privilege of consulting Dr. Greene free, personally or by letter. You can have the best consultation, examination and advice without charge.

Y M C I BAZAAR.

ELABORATE AFFAIR OPENS IN HUNTINGTON HALL NEXT WEEK.

The members of the Y.M.C.I. of Belvidere are all hustling to complete arrangements for their grand bazaar which opens next Monday evening in Huntington Hall and will continue during the entire week. On Sunday night the Immaculate Conception Sodality table of the bazaar will have a lecture by Rev. Fr. McManus and a concert.

Many season tickets with valuable awards have been sold by the members and the bazaar will undoubtedly be a grand success. The season ticket prizes and their donors are as follows: House lot, 5000 feet, Highland land syndicate; $100, from a friend; lady's or gent's bicycle, Patrick Kelley; silver set, a friend; lady's or gent's gold watch, Mr. John J. Clohn; range, Edward Cawley; suit or overcoat, Merrimack Clothing Company; dinner set, D. J. P. O'Brien; the History of Lowell, a friend; parlor clock, Mr. J. A. Legault; Parlor Table, Gookin Bros.; Ton of Coal, Rourke & Sullivan; Barrel of Flour, Hugh Duggan; Life of Frederick E. Greenhalge, a friend.

A fine list of attractions will be given. On Tuesday night the society will present the entertainment, and on Thursday evening the Imperial Minstrels will give the performance.

President Tobin is chairman of the executive committee and the secretary is James Flood. There will be meetings of the Columbus Park, Oncers' and Society tables in the hall Sunday afternoon.

WHIST PARTY.

The members of Ladd and Whitney Circle 28, Ladies of the G.A.R., had a progressive whist party last night. The winners were: H. S. Jenness, 53, first gentleman's; Miss Blanche Lapoint, first lady's; A. H. Allen, 51, second gentleman's; Mrs. F. R. Strout, 46, second lady's; Mrs. Carrie Goodale, 49, third gentleman's; Mrs. C. E. Talbot, 41, third lady's.

REV. THOMAS SAYERS.

RESIGNS THE PASTORATE OF IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Thomas S. Sayers, Jr., has resigned as pastor of the Immanuel Baptist church. He was ordained in this city and organized the church of which he is pastor.

MR. CHOQUETTE.

APPOINTED GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ONE PRICE CLOTHING COMPANY.

Mr. E. H. Choquette has been appointed to succeed the late Laurence J. Smith as manager of the Lowell One Price Clothing company. Mr. Choquette has been in the employ of this company for the past 17 years and his many friends will congratulate him on his promotion.

ST. JOSEPH'S BAZAAR.

At St. Joseph's college the fair was continued last night. Again whist proved to be a "drawing card," and all the tables in the exhibition hall were filled and many had to suffer disappointment and watch the fortunate ones enjoy this fascinating pastime. The winners were offered a choice of articles on sale in the main hall.

A vaudeville entertainment was given in the main hall, consisting of music, vocal and instrumental, sleight of hand, jugglery, and athletic exhibitions.

The sales tables did a fair business. The fair will be brought to a close tonight.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

LARD IS JUST HOG FAT

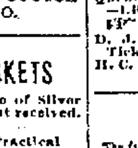
—unclean, unwholesome, indigestible—condemned by medical and cooking authorities. It makes the good cook's food "rich," and the poor cook's food soggy and greasy.

COTTOLENE

Is Pure Vegetable Oil

combined with wholesome beef suet—makes your food light, appetizing, digestible.

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.



WOLCOTT'S IDEAS

Of the Great New York Victory.

HE SAYS THE RESULT IS LAMENTABLE.

Republicans Very Sore Over Tammany's Triumph.

Boston, Nov. 6.—The Greenhalge club held its second meeting last evening, and there were forcible comments by Governor Wolcott on the result of the election in New York city, which he characterized as "lamentable." In his speech, following that of the governor, Senator Lodge concurred in all that the executive had said.

Curtis Guild, Jr., the president of the evening, commented at considerable length on the elections, alluding to the great plurality of Governor Wolcott last year, and then saying that this year, when 100,000 Republicans disgraced themselves by remaining home on election day, Governor Wolcott was still re-elected by the largest plurality in the history of the state, with the exception of 1896.

There was great applause for Governor Wolcott when he was presented. He said in reference to the election of Senator George P. Lawrence in the First congressional district that he would be an honor to the district and the state. The elections in the country were absolutely satisfactory with one exception. The exception was the election in New York. There they were trying the greatest experiment in democratic national administration ever tried on the face of the globe. They had united 3,000,000 more people than there were in the whole state of Massachusetts. Mr. Low was a loyal Republican, and had shown devotion to honest politics. Mr. Tracy's distinguished ability was admitted, but his candidacy when launched could have meant but one thing—opposition to Tammany hall. While resentment was natural, to put a second Republican in the field was madness. It seemed to him that everyone saw with amazement this great experiment handed over to Tammany hall for four years. That was a long time. It would give Tammany hall time to intrench itself and the Democratic party; it may control the empire state and the nation in a presidential year. The election there was one that must be regarded as a lamentable result.

Governor Wolcott then eulogized Gov. Greenhalge at some length. The other speakers were Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Judge Sheldon of the superior court and Postmaster Henry A. Thomas.

REFUSES TO SIGN RETURNS.

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—The Evening News (Ind. Dem.) publishes a report to the effect that one of the Democratic supervisors of election in Somerset county refuses to sign the returns from that county, thus making it possible for the Republicans to lose three members of the legislature who were elected from that county on Tuesday last. The report has caused considerable uneasiness at Republican headquarters, although the Republicans will be able to organize the house without Somerset county's vote.

Murray Vandiver, chairman of the Democratic state committee, admitted Senator Gorman's defeat on the face of the returns, and added that he was convinced of their correctness.

The Democrat refused to sign the certificate of election because of certain irregularities in the tally-sheet and ballots, in that the judges of elections in several instances failed to sign the former, and that at least 500 of the latter were counted in spite of the fact that they were not endorsed with the initials of one of the judges as required by law. The Republican supervisors, upon advice of counsel, decided to disregard these apparent irregularities whereupon the Democrat, who had been elected secretary of the board, withdrew. The other two then reorganized the board and issued sub-poenas to the judges and clerks of the various precincts to appear before them on Monday to make the necessary corrections in the sheets.

Mr. Sanford, the Democrat, thereupon entered a protest, claiming that the whole course of the board is illegal, and the question is likely to be taken into the courts, where an attempt may be made to throw out the unmarked ballots and reverse the result of the late election, in which event the four assemblymen and one senator from Somerset may go into the Democratic instead of Republican column.

SULLIVAN'S PLURALITY.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 6.—Complete official and unofficial returns from 70 counties give Sullivan, fusion, for supreme court judge, 35,807; Post, Republican, 74,092. Estimates based on last year's vote in the remaining counties would make Sullivan's plurality in the state 12,165.

ACKNOWLEDGES DEFEAT.

Denver, Nov. 6.—Chief Justice Hayt concedes the election of his opponent to that office, W. H. Gabbert, the Populist and Democratic candidate. Gabbert's majority is over 3000.

ENGINEER'S ANKLE BROKEN.

Willimantic, Conn., Nov. 6.—An extra freight on the New England railroad was wrecked at a point known as Steele's crossing, near Andover, Friday, while trying to take a siding. The engine was thrown across both tracks, and five cars were derailed. Engineer Bushnell, who broke his ankle when jumping, was the only member of the train crew that was injured. Traffic was delayed considerably while passengers were being transferred.



The trouble with us nowadays is, that we do not lead natural lives. The feminine portion of our society is especially culpable in this way. It is really a wonder that women are as healthy as they are. Very few women get any outdoor exercise. Very many get no exercise at all. Modes of dressing interfere with the proper muscular action and with the circulation of the blood. All the hygienic laws are broken. It is little wonder that nine women in ten are troubled with some derangement or irregularity in the action of the organs distinctly feminine. Neglect and wrong living will show themselves first in the most delicate organs of the whole body. With such weakness and sickness so prevalent, it is to be expected that the bearing of children would be fraught with dread and danger. It should not be so, of course. Nature never meant it to be so. The performance of the highest function of which a woman is capable should not be accompanied by pain. If perfectly natural living were the rule, it would not be so. As lives are lived, something else must be done. A remedy must be found. For over thirty years, Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. During that time he has treated thousands of women. He has found in his "Favorite Prescription" a never-failing specific for female complaints. It strengthens the whole body and when taken during gestation, shortens the period of labor and makes childbirth well-nigh painless. It also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child.

PIANO BUYERS

ARE FLOCKING TO

STEINERT'S

For Reliable Bargains, such as

"EMERSON" Piano, $125
KRANICH and BACH, $150

SEE OUR LINE.

Steinway & Sons, Gabler, Hardman, Braumuller and Pease.

W. STEINERT & SONS CO.

34 PRESCOTT STREET.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism,
Colic, Colds, Neuralgia,
Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

CONSUMPTION

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.
Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

A good chance to try
DR. KINGFORD'S
RED CLOVER SARSAPARILLA
Is offered at Goodale's Drug Store this week. Call and try a sample dose.

Go to Central Supply Co. for

Clothing on Credit

We have the largest stock as we clothe the entire family, and keep the most stylish clothes at the very lowest prices and easiest terms.

117 Merrimack Street, Over Moir Bros.'
OPEN EVENINGS.

A good chance to try
DR. KINGFORD'S
RED CLOVER SARSAPARILLA
Is offered at Goodale's Drug Store this week. Call and try a sample dose.

The Lowell

Gas Light Co.

Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

SILVER CAKE BASKETS

Bon Bon Trays and a new line of Silver Ware for Wedding Presents just received. Inspection solicited.

J. D. Grant, Practical Watchmaker.
64 Merrimack Street.
Particular attention to Watch Repairing

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED),
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale AND PORTER.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO. AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels, and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by: John Lennon & Co., Peter H. Donohoe & Co., Cornelius Shanahan, William Gulney & Co., H. F. Mellen & Co., W. W. Murphy & Co., John Clancy & Co., Jas. A. Cawley, Geo. W. Enright & Co., Garvey & Meade, John M. Povey, F. Brady & Co., W. H. Boody & Co., Rockingham, O. M. Donohoe & Co.

It can also be found at the following places: Jno. H. Burke, Jas. Calnin & Co., Jos. H. Clark & Co., Dolan & Connors, H. F. Duggan & Co., Turcotte & Co., P. L. Furlong, M. W. Halloran & Co., M. J. Bruin & Co., P. Keyes, Jr., & Jno. Donohoe & Co., T. F. Garvey & Co., R. V. Saunders & Co., P. E. McMahon & Co., M. Moran & Co., Jas. F. Doherty & Co., Jno. F. Kinsella, A. F. Roach & Co., Jno. J. Barrows & Co., Jno. J. O'Connell & Co., Jas. H. Riley & Co., A. L. Pendergast, S. Bartlett & Co., C. H. Chagnon, Jas. J. Courtney & Co.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED)

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 98 and 103 Lakeview Avenue
Telephone Number 414.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., Opp. American House,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block.
Counsellors-at-Law.
William F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
Photographers.
Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
49 John Street,
Clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed.
Orders received for cleaning, dying and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 10, Hildreth Building.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street.
Meats and Provisions.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY,
Room 11, Barristers' Hall.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.01, 12.45, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 6.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m.; 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Lawrence, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 6.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, 11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m.; 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 6.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, 11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m.; 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 4.10 p. m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.28 a. m. 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 5.15 p. m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p.m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Somersworth, N. H., Saco, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Bangor, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 3.50 a. m.; 5.10 p. m., (5.10 does not run Saturdays) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John (via steamer), on Mondays and Fridays at 12.05 p.m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones, from Portland), Tuesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m. (Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897. Trains Leave Merrimack street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 6.45, 6.25, †7.42, *7.45, *8.55, †9.15, *9.40, 11.00 a. m.; 1.10, †3.00, 4.05, *7.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, 1.45 p. m.
Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.48, 6.29, †6.45, 7.31, 7.20, *7.28, 7.33, *7.46, *8.57, †9.10, *9.55, 11.05, 11.42 a. m., 12.16, 1.43, †3.04, *3.52, 4.28, 5.22, *5.19, *6.22, *7.49 p. m. SUNDAYS 7.21, 7.28, 8.48, 12.19 a. m.; 1.25, 5.58 p. m.
For Woburn, 6.25, 7.04, 7.33, 7.45, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, 4.15 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 4.25, 6.53 p. m.
Note—*Express. †Via Bedford.
For Lawrence, 6.29, 10.05 a. m.; 1.15 p. m.
For Salem, and Way Stations, 7.35 a. m.; 1.45, 5.53 p. m.
For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.12 a. m.; 12.09, 5.01 and 6.12 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford, and Wilton, 9.12 a. m.; 1.00, 3.41, 5.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m. and 3.42 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 7.00 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.42, 9.13, 9.10 a. m.; 12.09, 1.60, 1.40, 3.41, 5.40, 6.20, 8.10, 8.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.09 a. m., 12.00 (Nashua only) 5.09 a. m., 7.00, 6.02, 9.10, 6.10 p.m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 1.40, 5.10, 10.10 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.13 a. m.; 1.40 p. m.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.40 a. m.; 1.45, 12.40 p. m.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 12.10 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.40 a. m.; 8.40 p. m.
Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.40, 8.40 p. m., daily except Sunday.
† Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

BASE BALL.

President Johnson of the Western Baseball league is against the present drafting system as employed by the National league and countenanced by the national agreement. The Western league is with him. He says the club owner has no protection. The present system should be changed and the price increased.

"According to the present arrangements," says Mr. Johnson, "a National league club can draft as many players as it chooses from a Western league club. Deprive a club of two of its best players and you leave a breach. Take five of the players from any team, and that team is a wreck. Such is the present drafting system.

"Two players should be the limit of the draft from any one team. That number is all any team can afford to lose. I favor a rule which provides that all players must have at least two years' experience in a minor league before being eligible to the draft."

"The drafting price for clubs in Class A is much too small. Such a price encourages sharp practice and all experienced managers will tell you the spirit of the drafting clause of the national agreement has time and again been used. Western league clubs have not stopped at paying $500 for a desirable player. In eight cases out of ten, drafted players can be resold to the original club for as much as the drafting figure."

President Frank De Haas Robinson of the Cleveland team, will propose a new scheme at the coming annual meeting of the National baseball league—of fining players by umpires to be done away with, and that the umpire be fined $50 for every case in which he fails to enforce the rules.

Every time a player breaks a rule, especially those regarding personal conduct toward the umpire, the umpire must put him out of the game. When enough players are put out to make it impossible to proceed, the game must be stopped and the admission money returned and made good to the management out of the salaries of the players.

Mr. Robinson will also propose that the season's schedule shall be made up at a special meeting in January instead of in the spring.

Daniel F. Reilly of Ward Four is a candidate for the Common Council. He is a member of the Mathew Temperance Institute.

Mr. Edwin T. Shaw entertained the ushers at his coming wedding and other friends Thursday evening, very delightfully at dinner at Page's dining rooms.

Roast stuffed pig, 20c. dinner tomorrow at the Klondike Cafe, 129 Middle street.

Ten makes of pianos at Stelnert's, 34 Prescott street.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In use every where.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In use every where.

The Road to Klondike

Is a long and hard one. It's much easier to get

Gold Dust

from your grocer. Sold everywhere and cleans everything. Made only by

THE N. K FAIRBANK CO.,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

FOUND—WHITE AND BRINDLE PUP. Owner can have by proving property and paying for this ad. 292 Broadway.

FOUND—A WHITE AND YELLOW MASTIFF. Owner can have by calling on Patrick McEnaney, North Chelmsford.

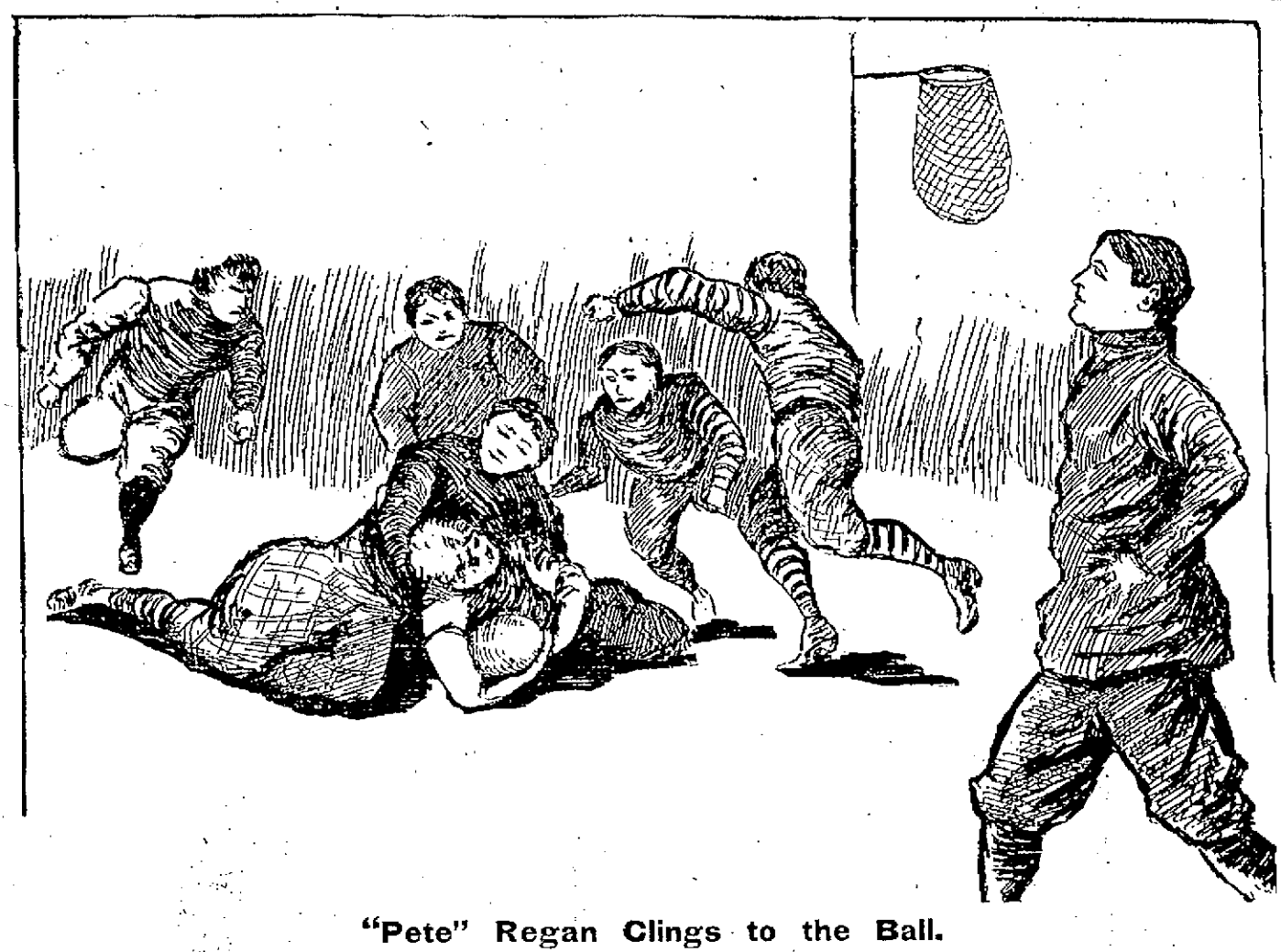
WE ARE AIMING AT YOU

If you have been hypnotized into paying two prices for your clothes by the touch of the tailor's tape.

Here's a few awfully broad clauses, but they are true every word of them. No tailor who ever measured you can give a better fit than we can furnish you at this sale of High Grade Suits—well made Clothing. Your tailor may tack $20 or $25 on to our price and still not equal the workmanship and genteelness. There is no tailor who can produce more style than is embodied in our Suits at $15. Great values at $7, $10 and $12.

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE.



"Pete" Regan Clings to the Ball.

THE BURKES LOST

They Were Defeated by Co. L. of Lawrence.

IN AN EXCITING GAME OF BASKET BALL.

The Champions Scored But One Goal.

Last night's basket ball game in Associate hall was the greatest contest ever witnessed in this city. A crowd of 600 people yelled and cheered wildly as the teams rushed up and down the hall in their exciting effort to cage the ball. The Burkes and Co. L. of Lawrence are rivals. Every game they play ends in a close score. Co. L generally wins, but the Burkes have an idea that they can defeat the Lawrence boys. Last night both teams were on their mettle. It was 8.30 when play was called with John Tierney as referee and James Darcy timekeeper.

The line up of the teams was as follows:

Burkes.	Co. L
Reagan, g	g, Anderson
J. McCarthy, b	b. Connors
Neville, b	b. W. Halloran
Cullinane, b	b. Doherty
Redmond, f	f. McCrobbie
O'Brien, f	f. Haggerty
Muzzey, c	c. Canabee
Guthrie, c	c. Buckley
O'Neil, c	c. D. Halloran

After a few scrimmages, a Lawrence man made a wrong tackle and a foul was allowed. "Pete" Regan tossed the ball and it struck the cross bar. It was a narrow escape from a goal. Then the ball was tossed toward the Burkes' goal and the battle, all in Burke territory, became exceedingly lively. Reagan, O'Neil and Neville were into every scrimmage. Reagan gave as clever an exhibition of basket ball playing as could be imagined. His tricky, yet exceedingly fair playing baffled the Lawrence boys and set the crowd wild. Reagan is small and plucky. When he grips a player, he cannot be shaken off. During the latter part of the first half, the players roughed it a little and were cautioned. Neither side scored and as the players trotted off for ten minutes' rest, they were cheered. The second half opened lively and after a little play, O'Neil made a foul tackle and Co. L had a free try for goal. They failed to land it and the play became fiercer. McCrobbie was thrown in a scrimmage, and fell heavily against a bench. His neck was wrenched a trifle, but he recovered and resumed play. While the men were piled up in the Burkes' territory, the whistle blew and time was up with neither side scoring. The audience clamored for more and it was decided to play ten minutes longer. The play was very even. Redmond had a clean field and made an excellent throw for goal. The ball played around the edge of the basket and finally fell to one side. A punt sent the ball into the Burkes' territory and Buckley got it. Within half a minute of the call of time, he threw it clean into the basket, winning the game for Lawrence.

Following the game there was dancing, Atwood's orchestra furnishing music. The floor officers were as follows; General manager, Frank Leclaire; assistant, Henry J. Murray; floor director, Frederick A. Valley; assistant floor director, Patrick J. Guthrie; aids, Edward H. Farrell; chief, C. B. Whelan, P. H. Kane, Ralph A. Cullen, J. J. McCormick, John H. McVey, W. F. McCarthy, John F. White, J. H. Winn, and J. H. McGarrahan.



ALDERMAN PEIRCE, D.



J. E. Venne, D., of Ward 7.



ALDERMAN COSGROVE, D.



ALDERMAN TUTTLE, R.



HENRY HAMER, D., of Ward 6.



ALDERMAN LAWRENCE, R.



JAMES F. MISKELLIA, D., of Ward 7.



OLIVER A. LIBBY, D. of Ward 8.



ALDERMAN DERBY, R.

Some Aldermanic Candidates.

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION Of Yesterday.

GOING TO COURT

Ohio Republicans are Dying Hard.

GREAT INTEREST TAKEN IN OFFICIAL COUNT.

They Will Have Majority of One.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Columbus, O., Nov. 5.—The contest for the control of the legislature will probably be carried to the courts. To the returns of close counties protests have been made. Today the interest centers in the official counting at Bowling Green of the vote of Wood county. If this is put in the democratic list, the republicans would have a legislative majority of only one, as the Constitution requires 73 votes for a majority of all members to elect a senator on a joint ballot.

KANSAS - PACIFIC

Will be Bought by the Syndicate.

CONTROLLED BY J. PEIRPONT MORGAN.

For the Use of Chicago and Alton.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Between now and December 10, the date of the sale of the Kansas & Pacific railroad, a syndicate will, it is reported, be formed with J. Pierpont Morgan at the head to buy the road for the use of the Chicago & Alton road. The Kansas & Pacific road is almost indispensable as an outlet from Kansas City to Denver.

A WEALTHY GIRL

Suicides Because of Quarrel With Parents.

BOSTON HAS A MURDER MYSTERY.

Alice Brown Met With Foul Play.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

New York, Nov. 5.—The driver of a brewery wagon in East Orange, N. J., almost ran over the dead body of a girl in the roadway today. She proved to be Cecile Grimares, sixteen years old, the daughter of a wealthy resident of East Orange. She had shot herself in the heart. Last night she quarrelled with her father and ran out of the house, saying: "I'm going to kill myself."

GEN. WEYLER.

TO BE TRIED BY COURT MARTIAL IN SPAIN

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, Nov. 5.—The Spanish government as a result of the deliberations of the ministers over the utterances of General Weyler, has decided to try him by court martial no matter where he lands. The commanding officers of all ports in the Spanish Kingdom have been instructed to demand of him the exact terms of his speech last Sunday at Havana.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

AGENTS—$7 DAILY, TO SELL SPECIALTY Soaps and give customers double their value in handsome premiums; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Modoc Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

YOUNG MAN WANTS EMPLOYMENT IN store Saturday evenings, willing to work and make himself generally useful. Address O. D., Sun office.

$6 TO $15 WEEKLY—MALE AND FEMALE, work at their homes; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; enclose stamp for contract. Excelsior Manufacturing Co., 1161 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD STOVE Plate Moulders. Steady work to good men. Address West Side Foundry Co., Troy, N. Y.

ALASKA GOLD CLUB.

Agents wanted in Lowell and vicinity to form Alaska Gold Clubs. Every club outfitted to select one of its members to go with our expedition to the gold fields. Every mill and factory should be represented. For particulars address Karl Holbrcke, 42 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I., General Eastern Agent for the Alaska and Northwest Gold and Copper Syndicate. (Incorporated).

Look at This.

$18.75

Buys a $45

SEWING MACHINE

These are all new goods and fully guaranteed.

In will pay you to see them before buying.

RING'S Big Store

Sewing Machines and Bicycles.

Nos. 221-231 Dutton St.

Dr. Welch's

ORIGINAL

GRAPE JUICE

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR THE ABOVE AND CAN QUOTE LOWEST PRICES ON SAME.

Qts. Pts. ½ Pts

JOHN M. PEVEY,
Sole Agent,
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

DOG LOST, $5 REWARD—AN IRISH SETter with new collar marked W. & H. Ryan, license 1056 Lowell Mass. Please return to Ryan's Shoe Store, 62 Central street.

PIANOS

You can get better bargains at Greene's than any house in Lowell.

Full line of Sheet Music, Sewing Machines. Lowest prices.

GREEN'S,
223 Central St. Fiske's Block.

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810.

You can safely trust what time has indorsed for nearly a century.

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

I. S. JOHNSON, ESQ. My Dear Sir:—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan., 1897.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five $1. Sold everywhere.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan. 1810, first left at my store some of the same. I have supplied my customers with it ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales. JAMES KNOWLTON, Newbury, Maine.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

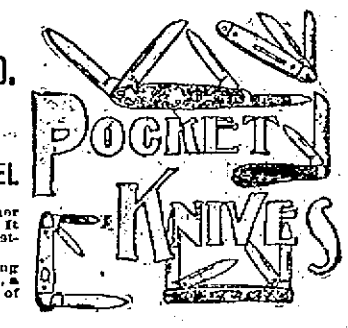
THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO.

Have on exhibition in their window the new

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS WHEEL

And in the same window there is another article that is attracting much attention. It is a Pocket Knife, with 22 blades and costing $10.00

If you want a Pocket Knife, a Carving Knife, a Dinner Knife, a Butcher Knife, a Coon Knife, or any kind of Cutlery, buy of us.



THE THOMPSON HARDWARE COMPANY

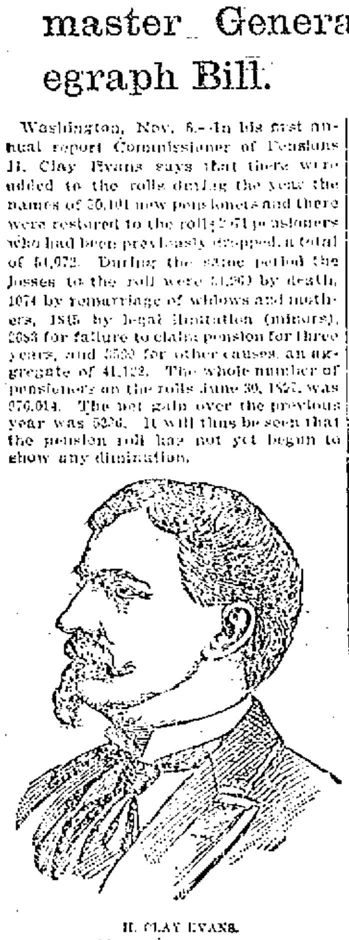
254 AND 256 MERRIMACK STREET.

PENSION BILL VERY HIGH

The Expected Reduction Will Not Soon Come Into Operation.

The Losses Offset by Additions—Commissioner Evans Opposed to Consolidating Agencies—Postmaster General Settles a Telegraph Bill.

Washington, Nov. 6.—In his first annual report Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans says that there were added to the rolls during the year the names of 50,101 new pensioners and there were restored to the rolls 3,571 pensioners who had been previously dropped, a total of 54,072. During the same period the losses to the roll were 31,960 by death, 1074 by remarriage of widows and mothers, 1815 by legal limitation (minors), 2953 for failure to claim pension for three years, and 3320 for other causes, an aggregate of 41,122. The whole number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1897, was 976,014. The net gain over the previous year was 5276. It will thus be seen that the pension roll has not yet begun to show any diminution.



H. CLAY EVANS.

Seven widows of revolutionary soldiers and nine daughters of revolutionary soldiers are still on the rolls. During the year 91,451 pension certificates were issued, of which number 50,101 were original allowance and the balance were reissues, increases, restorations, renewals, etc. Of this number 14,671 certificates of various classes were held in this bureau until July 1, 1897, and are accordingly not credited to the past fiscal year. During the same period 76,234 claims of various classes were disallowed.

The amount disbursed for pensions during the year was $139,799,242.12, and the amount disbursed by treasury settlement was $150,475.23, a total of $139,949,717.35. This exceeds the amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1896 by the sum of $1,584,459.18. The appropriation for the payments of pensions for the fiscal year of 1897 was only $140,000,000. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year was $133.17. The average annual value of each pension under the general law was $162.04 each; under the act of June 27, 1890, was $109.25. The aggregate annual value of all pensions at the close of the year was $129,765,428.

There were 44 original and seven duplicate bounty land claims admitted and 145 original claims to this character rejected. Referring to the consolidation of agencies, Commissioner Evans recommends that the executive order of July 11 last suspending operation of the order of Feb. 6, 18—, the latter of which provided for the consolidation, be continued indefinitely, and adds: "I am still of the opinion that the reduction and consolidation of the pension agencies at this time is not only unnecessary but inexpedient; that the disruption of business in the agencies, the business for the interior department and the general inconvenience of the service would more than offset the anticipated saving to the government." Attention is called to a significant saving in rentals of agencies, a policy still being continued.

In conclusion the report recommends the publication of a complete list of pensioners, and of the passage of a law to the end that no pension be granted to the widow of any soldiers that shall marry hereafter.

TO SETTLE A TELEGRAPH BILL.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Postmaster General Gary has approved the report of claims of the first assistant as sole referee in the case of the Western Union Telegraph company vs. the United States, involving a large claim for tolls under the Wanamaker rate and accrued under that administration. Mr. Heath's report found that there was due to the company $273,302. This represents the difference between the rates paid prior and subsequent to the adoption of the Wanamaker rate.

It is understood that the government will enter no defense to a judgment in the court of claims except to waive an acknowledgment that this would permit anyone to question the right of the postmaster general to fix an arbitrary rate. The case is expected to come up in court today, when the government, in making this stand, will say its conclusion was a voluntary one, based on the conviction that the rate was too low.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS EXPELLED.

Worcester, Nov. 6.—Harrison and Bicknell, two of the players on the Worcester football team, were expelled yesterday by the faculty, and more expulsions among the players are anticipated. The men are charged with having behaved improperly in Boston last Saturday evening on their way home after their game with Andover.

"I'M DYING; LET ME IN."

Saratoga, Nov. 6.—Dennis Delaney, aged 60 years, a prominent citizen of this place, knocked at the door of a house last night and exclaimed: "I am dying; let me in." He seated himself in a chair and immediately expired.

THE WALKER DIVORCE CASE.

Northampton, Nov. 6.—The divorce case of Mary N. Walker of New York vs. Colonel Myron P. Walker of Springfield began in the superior court yesterday. Great interest is felt in the outcome of the suit, as both Colonel and Mrs. Walker are very prominent.

Colonel Walker is an ex-state senator, and at different times he has been candidate for governor, lieutenant governor and congressman. Mrs. Walker is a sister of Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett of New York. Infidelity on the part of the husband is alleged as the ground for the action.

Mrs. Walker was formerly Mrs. Scudder, a wealthy resident of New York. Having been divorced from her husband, she was at liberty to marry Colonel Walker. The wedding occurred in London in June, 1878. On their return to America a home was established at Belchertown, Mass., Mrs. Walker also retaining her New York residence.

Colonel Walker claims that after a disagreement between his wife and himself over some question of property, Mrs. Walker left their home and went to New York, taking her possessions with her. The next summer, when Mrs. Walker's daughter was married, a partial reconciliation took place, but another estrangement followed, and they have lived apart since then.

MARK TWAIN'S DEBTS.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 6.—Mark Twain's publishers have received a cablegram from the author in which he emphatically denies the report that he recently wrote a letter to a personal friend in this country stating that he had made $82,000 in the last two years and had paid his business debts in full. The cablegram, dated Nov. 4 and sent from Wien, Austria, reads: "Bliss, publisher,—Lie. Wrote no such letter. Still deeply in debt." The facts are that Mr. Clemens still owes about $50,000 on account of C. L. Webster & Company, debts which represent about one-half the original indebtedness of that firm, the half which the noted author need not pay, but which he says he will pay dollar for dollar. He has great faith in the staying qualities of his new book, "Following the Equator," which is soon to be published in this country and England, and hopes to realize enough from its sale to be able to turn over a handsome sum to his creditors. Beyond these business debts, which weigh upon him so heavily, he owes nothing, and with them out of the way would have no cause of worry as to the future.

TROUBLE OVER A CHECK.

Boston, Nov. 6.—A special to The Herald from Bath, Me., says: "A check drawn on the National bank by Oscar C. Rogers, the newly elected treasurer of this city, was refused payment by that institution Friday. The check was then taken to the Bath National bank, where payment was also refused. At the First National bank, a telephone message to the Marine bank brought back the reply that there were no funds there with which to pay the check, and payment was again refused. The check was then taken to the office of Treasurer Rogers, and he paid the amount in cash.

The topic in regard to the city treasurership is the principal topic of conversation about the city, and just where the trouble will end no one pretends to know. It is an entirely different state of affairs than ever existed in any Maine city, and there are likely to be interesting legal questions to settle.

DISAGREEMENT IN LIBEL CASE.

Willimantic, Conn., Nov. 6.—The jury in the criminal libel case brought in the superior court by Attorney H. H. Leonard against Kate G. Warner and her husband, Frank J. Warner, publishers of The Sunday Herald, after deliberating one hour and 40 minutes, reported a disagreement, and was discharged. The jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.

Springfield, Nov. 6.—Sarah Stevens Gorlng, 63 years old, who lived with her son in this city, committed suicide by hanging Friday afternoon. The body was found dangling from the rafters of the cellar by the son when he returned from work. Medical Examiner Beck considered that the body had been hanging about two hours.

A SCHOONER LOST

Sad Story Brought to Newport, R. I. Yesterday.

THE ENTIRE CREW SAID TO BE LOST.

The Vessel Capsized Off Point Judith.

Newport, R. I., Nov. 6.—A very sad story was brought to this city by Captain Stanton of the schooner Cornelius which arrived here yesterday with a cargo of coal. It relates to the foundering of a vessel with those on board. That the crew is lost appears to be a certainty, for had the members been saved from the ill-fated vessel they would have been heard from before this time, in Captain Stanton's opinion.

The captain says: "Last Wednesday afternoon we fell in with the two masted schooner William Ellis, Bradford, Conn., about two-thirds of the way between Watch Hill and Point Judith. The Ellis had sailed from Port Johnson, N. Y., last Saturday with a full cargo of coal in her hold and a deckload as well, bound to some port in this part of New England. The sea was very rough and the wind strong from the westward, so strong indeed that we wree compelled to carry our sails reefed. We watched the Ellis and could see that something wes wrong with her. About this time our jib-stay was carried away, and our attention for a time was taken from the Ellis. When I looked for her again she had completely disappeared.

"The Ellis was two or three miles astern, and she could not have sailed away without being seen, and it is believed she was leaking and wrenched by the heavy sea raging at the time. The captain was thus able to keep her afloat, and she must have sunk. There were two or three small sailing vessels closer to the Ellis than I was. The people aboard these could have gone to her assistance if there had been any time to do so."

After the vessel disappeared Captain Stanton saw wreckage afloat, which he believes to have been a part of the galley house.

An inquiry by the Associated Press at the Watch Hill, Quonocontaug and Point Judith lifesaving stations brings no information of the capsizing of a schooner off Point Judith, supposed to be the William Ellis, on Wednesday afternoon. The underwriters' agent at Stonington gives no credence to the report. The Edward M. McLaughlin foundered three miles west of Point Judith on Wednesday, and it may happen that this schooner was thought to be the William Ellis by the captain who reported the latter.

MONEY UNACCOUNTED FOR.

New York, Nov. 6.—Charles A. Baudoine, a real estate owner, on Thursday sent his confidential clerk, Albert Page Wood, to the Second National bank here to deposit $700 in checks and $262.51 in cash. Soon afterwards Wood returned to the office in a bewildered condition and acted as if he was under the effects of a strong drug. He was unable to make a coherent statement, and Baudoine waited until yesterday to question the clerk. When Wood still refused to tell what had happened to him he was arrested.

At the police station last evening the bankbook and checks were found in the possession of the prisoner, but the money was missing. The police suspect that Clerk Wood was a victim of "knockout drops" and was probably robbed. He is still under arrest.

WOMAN DIED OF POISON.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 6.—There is considerable excitement over the mysterious death of Mrs. Eva Kunder, which occurred on Wednesday evening. An autopsy showed death was caused by some poison which is thought to have been placed in the coffee.

All the members of the Kunder family are suffering from the effects of the poison which caused the death of the mother. It is the opinion of many that the death of Mrs. Kunder was a murder committed by someone who had a grudge either against the dead woman or some member of the family.

CLOAK MAKERS ON STRIKE.

New York, Nov. 6.—The 600 employes of the cloak making firms of Oppenheimer & Collins, A. M. Slater, H. Wendorfs and J. Bernstein, all of this city, joined the strikers yesterday. Herman Levy has threatened to lower the wage scale, and it is believed that his 160 hands will be ordered on strike.

Secretary Broff said last night that the Brotherhood of Cloakmakers is determined to take no backward step in the matter of wages and hours, and that if necessary a general strike will be called.

GEORGIA AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Atlanta, Nov. 6.—The Georgia senate defeated a measure which, if passed, would have had the effect of making Georgia a prohibition state. The bill had been pending in the legislature since last year and had been argued exhaustively. The vote on the bill was 18 to 23. It is understood that the majority against the passage of the bill would have been proportionately much greater in the house if the measure could have reached that body.

CLAIM MAJORITY OF FIVE

Republicans Maintain That They Have Won in Ohio.

But Democrats Will Not Concede—Returns May be Tampered With—A Maryland Supervisor Refuses to Certify to a Return.

Columbus, O., Nov. 6.—The Ohio legislature stands 71 Republicans, 70 Democrats and one doubtful according to the official returns. With a dozen or more of the 88 counties very close, there have been no material changes except in Wood county, which will be claimed by both parties until the courts pass on the action of the supervisors.

Chairman McConville of the Democratic state committee has not changed his claims of a Democratic majority on joint ballot, and will not do so until the official returns are all in and show the final results to differ from those he has at hand. He and other leaders went to Cincinnati to confer with Mr. McLean and others regarding the contests that are to be made in the close counties.

Chairman Nash insists that the legislature stands 75 Republicans to 70 Democrats, and that the majority on joint ballot for senator will not be less than five. He says he is satisfied with the situation in Wood county. What he feared was that the official count might wipe out the small Republican plurality in that county. Since the face of the official tally sheets showed a plurality of 31 for the Republican representative, Judge Nash is ready to have any court pass on the case. He says the law provides that the members of the board of election cannot go behind the returns, and the supreme court has held that they have no ministerial powers whatever—they cannot hear evidence or use their discretion in throwing out any vote. That is left to the courts and to each branch of the legislature in passing on the credentials of its members.

In Wood county yesterday, Norris, the Republican candidate for representative, filed a protest against the board counting the vote of Freedom township because the ballots should be tallied in blocks of five. This precinct gave Norris 161 and Mears, the Democratic candidate, 263. If the vote of the township had been thrown out it would have increased the plurality of Norris by 112, but it was counted. The Republicans insist that Norris will be declared elected in Wood county, and that the legislature stands 75 to 70.

Counsel for both the Democratic and Republican committees at Bowling Green have agreed to submit the Wood county case at once to the circuit court. The court will be asked to decide whether the election board can go behind the returns. It will be left for the proceedings in the contest in the house to decide whether the vote of Center township shall be counted.

Information has been received at Republican headquarters of protests to the soldiers' home vote at Dayton on the ground that the voting precincts were not in the proper place. If that vote should be thrown out, the Democrats would gain two representatives from Montgomery county and one senator, enough, according to the claims originally advanced by the Republicans, to make the legislature stand 73 Democrats to 72 Republicans on joint ballot. Chairman Nash says there are about 40 precincts in the state where the technical points on the location of the polls can be raised, and if it is made an issue of the contest it will work both ways, with no one knowing the final result.

REVIEW OF TRADE

By Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency for Week.

REPORT OF FAILURES SHOWS AN IMPROVEMENT.

And Steady Growth in Business Generally.

New York, Nov. 6.—Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says this week: Stronger proof of the great change in the condition of business could not be given than is found in the detailed report of failures by branches of business for the month of October. Though swelled by a few large speculative or brokerage failures, the aggregate was smaller than in any other month for more than four years, except in July and August, and one month in 1894. The manufacturing and trading failures, $7,823,199, against $7,820,811 in September and $7,760,835 in August, include one for $1,060,000 having no relative to the present state of business. During the four years from manufacturing failures have not been smaller except in one month, wool manufacturing except in two months, leather and shoes and unclassified manufacturing except in four months, and cotton manufacturing in six months. Of the trading classes, failures have never been smaller in groceries, jewelry and books except in one month, clothing, furniture and unclassified trading except in two months, and 10 manufacturing and 11 trading classes out of 11 each have never reported smaller failures in a third of the past 48 months. Improvement so general, with a remarkably low average of liabilities in most classes, has a meaning which cannot be mistaken.

The quiet following the great rush of orders and purchases for over two months is still increased in many branches by unseasonably mild weather, and yet the mills are obliged to refuse many orders because unable to finish previous engagements soon enough. It is in every way fortunate for the industries and the would-be buyers, since speculative purchases would otherwise advance prices so fast as to make reaction probable. More works have joined the active list, including some long idle, and the production in iron manufacture is the greatest ever known. The output of pig iron again exceeds the demand, which naturally diminishes near the close of the year, and prices yield slightly; but the consumption is kept at the maximum by pressure of orders which the works are not able to fill fast enough. Shipments of boots and shoes for the week were 6000 cases larger than in the same week of any previous year, and 16,000 larger than in 1892, and orders for winter goods still keep the shops busy. Prices are but a shade lower for shoes and leather while hides are slightly stronger.

Cotton manufacture is doubly hindered by decline in cotton and by accumulation of goods with slow distribution, so that print cloths have fallen to 2.31 cents, a new low record, and staple goods are sold at concessions, all averaging not 2 per cent above the lowest point. In woolen goods advance has not been arrested by doubts about the future market for goods and the cost of wool, which advanced slightly in October. The mills have all they can do for some time, and opening of the next season may be deferred until the future can be more accurately judged. No yielding in prices appears, and speculative purchases would doubtless be large if mills were prepared for contracts far ahead. Cold weather is greatly needed to hasten distribution of textile goods and to provide indications of the future demand.

NECESSITY FOR RETRENCHMENT.

Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 6.—At a meeting of the board of aldermen last night a communication was received from Mayor Cook in which he calls for solid retrenchment in city expenditures, as the outlook at the present time indicates that there will be a deficit at the end of the municipal year of $30,000, and this, together with the amount already borrowed this year, namely $28,000, aggregates a larger amount than was ever borrowed before by the city in one year. The condition means a scale of taxation for next year of about $19 on a thousand, and with further expenditures of any amount $20 is not improbable.

HIS EYESIGHT FAILED.

Providence, Nov. 6.—August J. Berg, 63 years of age, who boarded with his son and daughter, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking poison. When found he was in a dying condition. Doctors were summoned, but before they arrived the man was dead.

Berg had been despondent for some time, as his eyesight was failing and he was unable to work. This is given as the reason for the suicide.

FAILURE IN CLOTHING TRADE.

Boston, Nov. 6.—Thomas W. Farnsworth of 91 Summer street, who has been doing a large business in clothing recently under the name of the Manufacturers' Outlet company, and before that as the Yankee Clothing company, made an assignment yesterday afternoon. The assignees are Charles W. Lavers, president of the National Shoe and Leather exchange, and Albert H. Willis.

PEACE TO FOLLOW EVACUATION.

New York, Nov. 6.—Chickering hall was crowded last night with enthusiastic Cubans, who applauded when the speakers declared that Cuba would never accept reforms from Spain, that peace can only come after the evacuation of the island by the Spanish army, and that the Cuban patriots will fight to the death for their independence.

IN A PROHIBITION STATE, TOO.

Orland, Me., Nov. 6.—Wilson Haskell of West Penobscot relates the following wonderful phenomenon: "A few days since in driving from Blue Hill to Orland and at the foot of the Marks hill, I encountered thousands of spotted frogs hopping at a rapid rate towards the east. The road was so filled that for a long distance I was obliged to drive my horse at a walk to avoid driving over the jumpers. It seemed to me the whole valley of Marks hill was full of them, and there could not have been less than 40,000."

THERE is a right way to paint and a wrong way. The right way is to have the best paint—Pure White Lead (see list of genuine brands) and Linseed Oil—applied by a practical painter. The wrong way is to get some mixture about which you know nothing and apply it yourself or have some inexperienced, irresponsible person do it.

SALEM LEAD CO. 100 WARRANTED PURE. SALEM, MASS.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., BOSTON BRANCH, Cor. Congress and Purchase Sts., Boston, Mass.

EXPERT HANDLERS OF FURNITURE

CONFESS THAT

OUR STOCK

EMBRACES THE

Most Stylish and the Best Variety



Of goods in that line that they have ever seen. No one is ashamed to move in daylight whose house is equipped with Furniture bought of us. It does not pay to buy inferior goods in any line, and especially is this true of Furniture. Unlike some articles you buy, it is always in sight. Always get a good article and then you are always sure of satisfaction and service. If you have not seen our

FALL DISPLAY

Drop in and see the splendid stock we have for you to select from. We have all the desirable styles, and we are sure that we can sell them to you at satisfactory prices. It will cost you nothing to look and you may lose if you don't.

GOOKIN BROS.

Agents For the Celebrated "Glenwood" Parlor Stoves and Ranges.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION REGULATE THE LIVER 10c 25c 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

TEETH $5 to $10 a Set

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p.m. Not open Evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge



EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

Now is the Time TO BUY A Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,

134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer

TELEPHONE: RESIDENCE, 458-2: STORE 314-2.

Avoid An Early Grave.

How often do we hear, that the avenue to an early grave was opened by neglecting a slight cough and cold. Profit by this truth, and provide yourself with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which instantly cures all throat and lung affections. Mr. W. H. Mahoney, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was taken sick with a bad cold. The doctors did not seem to help me, and everybody said I was getting consumption, when a relative recommended Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I got a bottle and it helped me, and after taking two bottles I was cured, to the surprise of everybody. I shall always recommend it to my friends, as I know it to be a sure cure." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Don't accept a substitute.

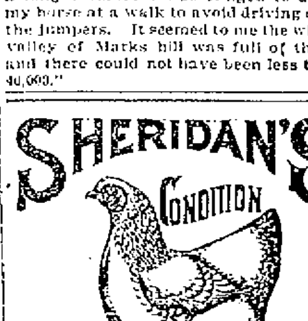
shortness of breath—a sensation of dryness and heat in the throat. Neglect is dangerous.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like a charm on the throat and bronchial tubes. Use it before it's too late. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure, highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

WHEN YOU ARE THIRSTY

Call at George W. Enright at

11 MIDDLESEX STREET,

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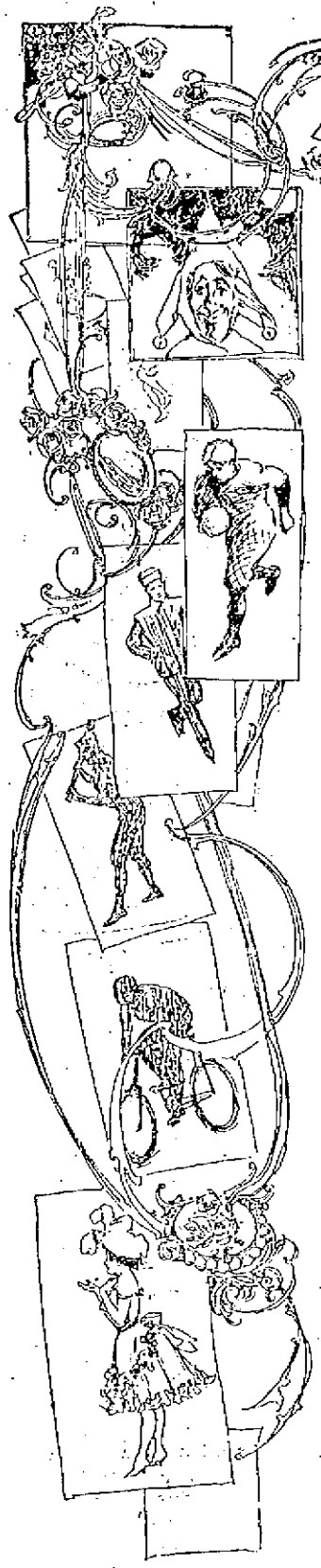
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SPORT AND THE STAGE



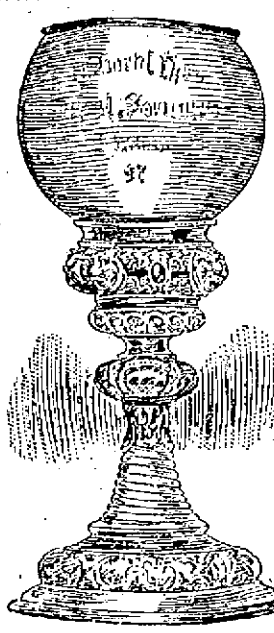
SPORTING NOTES.

Corbett disclaims any intention to assume the championship again until he defeats Fitzsimmons in the ring.

McLaughlin, the old time collar and elbow wrestler, is on the stage again at Seattle. In a recent match with Charles Moth the latter won three falls to McLaughlin's one.

There is a contest on for the position of official handicapper for the Metropolitan association of the A. A. U. Messrs. Dixon, Carter, Obertubbessing, Boyle and O'Brien are candidates.

Trouble is already rampant in the early horse shows over the judges' awards. An irate owner in Pittsburg



THE OLTEN CUP.

publicly pulled off a red ribbon won by his horse and tore it into shreds.

The college tournament at New Haven did not draw well, and now the regret is that Pennsy's offer of Franklin field was not accepted. An attempt will be made to induce another offer from University of Pennsylvania.

The first seizure of game under the new Minnesota law brought out the fact in the legal proceedings that the sportsman there must eat his game on the spot or carry it "out" himself. He may not ship it.

It is now asserted as a settled thing that Bob Cook will coach Yale's crew next year. Much of the talk connected with securing Guy Nickalls, the English oarsman, is said to be prompted by the wish of Nickalls to down Lehmann, the Harvard coach.

EXPERTS WITH GUN AND RIFLE.

Marksmanship is a form of sport that appeals to nearly every one, whether or not he himself is an expert with gun or rifle.

There are some very expert marksmen in the United States, but marksmanship in this country is chiefly limited to the military and militia. Consequently there is not much of a field here for the exploitation of the sure and deadly aim that there is in some European countries.

It is a fact well known in military circles that the Swiss are without superiors as sharpshooters the world over. The champion marksman of Europe is a native of Switzerland. His name is Frank Julien, and he has a record of 86 bullseyes out of 100 at a distance of 300 yards.

In some European countries marksmanship is a more popular sport than baseball is in this country, and everybody is more or less of an expert in handling the musket. In Switzerland shooting contests are common affairs every Sunday, and the Swiss militia are required to fire at targets a certain number of bullets every year.

The shooting festivals held in Europe during the summer by the French teacher are big affairs, the like of which are never held in this country. They assume international importance, the leading marksmen of all Europe being in attendance for the dual purpose of winning fame and awards. The Swiss government is the leading patron of the contests, contributing liberally both morally and financially. Then all the country round about is aroused over the annual events, and the merchants and local town governments send in their checks, so that the committee in charge is abundantly supplied with the wherewithal to make the occasion a grand success. The magnitude of the festivals may be comprehended from the fact that the population of a small town in which the event is to take place is more than trebled during the days of the carnival, the extra residents being in the main active contestants.

Jules Ruerat, a professor of French, residing in Providence, is probably the best marksman in Rhode Island, and it is doubtful is he has many peers in the United States. The professor is a naturalized American citizen, and he was born in Switzerland, in the town of Corcelles, 20 miles from Geneva. His birth in the little European republic accounts for his natural skill as a marksman.

Professor Ruerat spent the summer vacation this year abroad, visiting his old home and acquaintances and incidentally entering the famous international shooting carnivals which were being held in various parts of the republic. His success may properly be considered phenomenal. Here is a list of the prizes he won, a list calculated to make more than one European sharpshooter envious:

At the Olten carnival, one large silver cup; at Berne, a beautiful chased large silver cup; at Bex, a small wine cup, suitably inscribed; at Berne, one valuable Swiss movement silver watch; at Olten, Berne and Leichensteig, silver medals; at Olten and Berne, bronze medals.

These are the prizes which the Providence man brought with him when he returned to America a few weeks ago. Not included in the list above given are various awards, articles of bric-a-brac, a mirror, a pendulum clock, etc., which the successful contestant was obliged to leave behind. As a result of his consummate skill the professor also won upward of $100 in cash prizes. Of all his valuable winnings, perhaps the most prized by the Providence man were three wreaths of metal work which were presented to him at the carnivals on the occasion of his carrying off the mammoth cups. These wreaths he was entitled to wear as victor.

The first festival which Professor Ruerat attended was at Olten, beginning July 16. The actual number of contestants, the professor says, was a trifle in excess of 12,000. The marksmen



JULES RUERAT.

attending the Berne carnival numbered over 20,000, and at no place were there less than 10,000. It must be remembered that these figures represent the actual marksmen who had entered the various lists and not mere sightseers of the holiday order. The men were of all ranks of life and of all nationalities. Side by side, waiting their turn to the target, were princes of the blood and ordinary soldiers, Frenchmen, Germans, Italians and Swiss. Olten is centrally located in Switzerland and, although not a large town, possesses one of the most commodious railroad stations in the country. This fact had largely to do with its selection as the headquarters for that particular festival.

The people of the surrounding country made use of the German tongue, and Professor Ruerat, a native of the so called French Switzerland, had some difficulty in conversing freely with the inhabitants.

Each day of the carnival the committee offered a silver cup, similar to the larger ones secured by the Providence marksman, to each contestant who made 300 bullseyes inside of three hours. The shooting commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning and ended at noon. The distance from the target was a trifle over 300 yards. On the day when Professor Ruerat made his successful attempt there was a large field of contestants, only two of whom were possessors of sufficient skill to carry off the much coveted cups, the Providence professor and one other.

Again at Berne the Rhode Island representative was among the limited number of fortunates. The local papers of the town, copies of which the professor brought home, stated that the carnival had gathered together 20,000 marksmen. In the three hours' contest 1,200 men participated. The reader may wonder how such a sizable field of entries managed to shoot several hundred times within the limited time. It should therefore be noted that in this instance the committee, owing to the immense number of marksmen present, extended the limit, so that all should have fair play. Of course it would have been impossible for one man to monopolize a target during the entire three hours, for that would have allowed but 200 persons a chance at the cups. There was only one way to overreach this difficulty. Each marksman as he appeared before the target was given five shots. Immediately these were spent the contestant was stationed at the rear of the long line of waiters, who in turn were granted five tries at the target. For more than three hours there was a continual rattle of musketry, such as one would expect to hear only on the field of battle. Professor Ruerat succeeded in hitting the eye 300 times within the prescribed time.

It was at Berne also that the Rhode Islander won the watch, the award for having hit the eye 150 times within two hours. At the same festival he captured a silver and a bronze medal, the former because he had made ten bullseyes in succession, and later five bullseyes, at the regulation distance of 300 yards. Naturally the silver and bronze medals are not so highly prized by the Europeans who enter the contests as are the silver cups and wreaths. Any marksman belonging to the militia will realize that it is no child's play to hit the bullseye five or ten times in succession at a distance of 300 yards, but they will more readily appreciate the difficulty of scoring 300 within three hours. The medals are very handsome affairs, artistically engraved, and of course are eagerly sought by the contestants. But the great play is to win a cup, which is a hundred times more difficult to secure.

In winning a medal, as Professor Ruerat points out, the element of luck enters to a considerable extent. "The marksmen at the festivals realize this," remarked the professor, "They know very well that a mediocre shot may secure five or ten bullseyes and consequently a medal. Luck may be with him. When, however, it comes to scoring 300, that is an entirely different thing. The poor marksman may have luck on his side for a brief spell, but to accomplish the greater feat something more than good fortune is required. One must possess skill, nerve and coolness."

Two years ago the Providence man paid his native country a summer visit during the season of the festivals. Being a lover of the sport, he naturally entered several of the contests. The result was that many of the choice prizes, including a handsome watch, cups and medals, found their way to this country. The residence of the French professor on Governor street is decorated with the trophies of the skillful handler of the musket and revolver. Tables and walls and sideboards are covered with the handsome and costly prizes, and the winner possesses more watches than he knows what to do with. If nothing happens to alter his plans, M. Ruerat intends to spend the festival season of 1898 in Switzerland.



MISS MARION TERRY.

Here is a new and fascinating portrait of Miss Marion Terry, the pretty young English actress who has recently made a hit in London. She plays the leading role in a new piece entitled "In the Days of the Duke."



THE BERNE CUP.

THE CHAMPIONS OF FOOTBALL.

The football season this year will be a very short one. In two or three weeks at the longest the season will be over, at least for all of the big elevens. But it is none the less interesting for that matter. In fact, the increasing interest in football all over the country appears to have reached a marvelous growth attained by no other sort of athletic sport.

Most of the big teams this year have reverted more than ever to the usual straight football tactics, with one or two exceptions. The Quakers have again adopted their celebrated "guards back interference"—and will probably make it their principal play. Princeton tried the old "little back" wedge against the Indians once or twice, but otherwise limited their attack to runs around the ends and through tackles behind the usual interference.

Yale has played nothing but straight football, and Harvard's eleven has not attempted any tricks so far, although it is said that plenty new-fangled maneuvers have been invented. These facts are creating the impression that the elevens are gradually turning down alleged tricks, which take up time and cause confusion, and will not pay much attention to anything but straight, old fashioned football. The coaches, or the majority of them, realizing that Princeton's great victory last year was due to the simplest methods of coaching and training, are in favor of instructing their respective teams on similar lines.

Of course, tricks like the "criss cross," "side punts" and "long passes" will never be overlooked, for they were popular when the game was in its infancy. But evolutions in which nearly every member in the team is concerned, where a puzzling set of signals is necessary and where no really wonderful gains are made, will undoubtedly be set aside. Good football players, no matter on what team they may play, get onto tricks so quickly nowadays that many of them are useless after the first attempt.

The celebrated "flying wedge," which caused such a sensation five years ago, was practically useless after an opposing team had once seen it in operation. So were many other schemes which were invented by theorists. The best football players, in the estimation of veteran collegians, were those who, unaided by modern "interference," dodged their opponents and made long runs down the field. So called "tricks" were unknown then, and yet the game was just as effectively played as now.

Gradually as it may seem to have taken place, nevertheless, the game of football has materially changed during the last few years. All the games this year have been played on even scores. Each individual match has, therefore, been more closely and evenly contested, and hence there may be supposed to be harder fought matches this year than ever before. Yet in the midst of this increased because more equal rivalry, the whole question of "slugging" or disqualification for unfair tactics seems to have sunk out of sight. Injuries there are, and always will be, because the game is at best rough and hard on the body at times, but there are no longer injuries caused by play carried on for the purpose of hurting a man and thus getting him out of the game.

Neither is the discussion of a few years ago—the question of eligibility—in any one's mouth today. We seem to have passed both these stages on the road to good and cleanly sport.

The games this season have been quite as severe as have any football matches, outside the big ones at the close of the season, in 20 years. For instance, the Princeton-Indian game was of the roughest sort, and yet there has been little or no complaint of unfair or ugly play, manifestly because there was none. All this shows that the great game is settling into its place as a manly sport, fit for gentlemen and healthy for mind and body, without any necessity for meanness connected in any way with the securing of victory.

It is one of the most encouraging things in these days of remarkable growth in outdoor sports that each and every game, including, as some would say, "over" football, is nearer the point of being played for its own sport's sake than ever before in this country. College athletics, at all events, are cleaner and purer than they have ever been before, and as football is primarily a college game it is showing that influence and that progress better than most sports.

Princeton has an eleven which is practically the same as it was last year. Her men, as a rule, have played together before, have won great games together and will try hard to do so again this year. Princeton is on the top of a prosperity wave in football, and, as she does not play Pennsylvania, she stands a good chance of being a victor again throughout the season. Her winning from Yale this year depends more on the frame of mind in which her eleven goes into the Yale game and the work done during the next four weeks on the Yale eleven than upon anything she can do to better her own play. The Princeton team today plays a perfected game, from long practice and experience. She started the season with a great advantage over Yale, with better players, with heavier men, with a team wherein each, or almost each, man knew his position and the men playing next him. Yale has a lighter, a newer and a less experienced set of men.

Among the smaller eastern elevens probably the Cornell team is the one which has caused the greatest surprise to the experts. At the beginning of the season it was thought that there would only be a mediocre team at Ithaca, but since then it has been amply demonstrated that they not only have good material there but know how to develop it.

Stagg, the old Yale player, has been having troubles of his own at Chicago university, of which he is the physical director. A few months ago he started to carry matters with a high hand and defied every athletic body in the west. This procedure did not add to the number of his friends, and his own charges are inclined to side against him. In a recent football game which he arranged several of his team did not appear on the ground and gave no excuse for their absence. Those that did line up showed the utmost indifference, and at the end of the half Stagg withdrew and substituted the scrub eleven.

The University of Michigan football team of '97, as compared with Michigan teams of the past few years, is decidedly weak and uncertain. It is not as good by any means as the eleven of last fall; it is not in the same class with the champion eleven of '95. What it lacks is—first, weight; second, experience, and third, "ginger." There are other lacks as well, but those three are most noticeable.

Many of the names of the players most likely to represent Michigan on the field this fall are not familiar to followers of the team in past years. Several of them are freshmen who have never had experience in college football. Some are substitutes and scrubs of former years, who have now grown into varsity form, and only four or five were regulars on the eleven a year ago.



CHADWICK OF YALE.



THE OLDEST MANAGER.

This portrait represents Charles Morton, who is said to be the oldest theatrical manager in active service in the world. For a great many years Mr. Morton has directed the Palace Theater of Varieties in London. Quite recently he celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday and was warmly congratulated by his many friend and co-workers in the British metropolis.

Notes and News of Sport.

The movement against recruiting by the larger colleges among smaller institutions has grown to considerable proportions, especially in the west, and the hope of those interested in clean sport that the evil would cure itself bids fair to be realized within a few years at least.

Cavill, the crack Australian swimmer, has been matched to meet McCusker in England for $1,000 a side. The best out of three races will win, and the men are to compete at 300 yards, 440 yards and half a mile. The first race will be held at the Westminster baths, in London, on Oct. 26. Four days later they will meet at Leicester for the quarter mile event. The half mile race, if necessary to decide a winner, will be held at Manchester on Nov. 1.

Phoenix park, Dublin, is one of the finest cycling grounds in the world. There are seven miles of excellent roads. Several miles of broad pathways tempt the scorcher, with whom the authorities do not interfere. Several ridable hills add a variety, and the scenery, especially from Knockmaroon, along the Furry glen up to the hill crest over the Liffy valley, at the Magazine fort, is pretty. In fine weather it is the favorite homing ground for scorchers, who may be seen in multitudes at eventide.

Arion, the famous trotting stallion, whose 2-year-old record of 2:10¾ will probably remain untouched the longest of existing standards, will be trained next year.

The king of Portugal is said to be a magnificent swimmer, and, like his mother, has rescued a fellow creature from drowning, while on another occasion, when out driving on the outskirts of Lisbon, he jumped out of his carriage and felled with his stock to the ground and then collared single handed a burly highwayman who was endeavoring to rob and knife a wayfarer.

A team of American tennis players will visit Europe next year.

THE LOWELL SUN

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Boss Croker of New York has not croaked as his enemies expected.

Miss Cisneros has won the heart of a Chicago millionaire, an aged lady, who is liable at any time to make Miss Cisneros her legatee.

"Down with Boss Platt!" is the cry which has gone up from the republican party in New York. Platt's reign as boss is ended forever.

Now the Citizens' Union in New York proposes to make Seth Low governor. That is right. He is perhaps better qualified to govern the state than the Greater New York.

The aldermen of Boston are to go to New York City to see a portion of the Boynton bicycle railroad in operation, with a view to adopting it in that city. The Boynton bicycle railroad is endeavoring to get a location in Harrison avenue, Boston, to demonstrate the superiority of the road.

The Normal school offers the teachers of Lowell an opportunity to benefit by special lectures and courses of study. The kindergarten teachers who do their work in the forenoon can take up postgraduate courses in the afternoon at the Normal school. This will result eventually in a benefit to the Lowell public schools.

Now that the state election is over the Boston democrats are looking to the mayoralty fight which is expected to be a lively one. The gold democrats will of course stand by Mayor Quincy but what Quincy and his friends dread most is the opposition of Hon. George Fred Williams. But it is not probable that Mr. Williams will take any active part in the fight.

The Boston Herald has been the most inveterate and outspoken enemy of the free silver movement, and the most unreasoning upholder of the gold standard. The Herald, however, is forced, in spite of its unreasonable claims to admit that Hon. George Fred Williams made a good run, considering the elements by which he was opposed. This is a proof that the free silver cause is accepted by the democracy of the state, and the few so-called gold democrats can no longer claim to the contrary. In this city their number is 301, which alone is sufficient to prove their slight claim to rule the democratic party.

Here is Mr. Bryan's opinion apropos of the New York victory:

"The sentiment in favor of the Chicago platform shows a healthy growth throughout the country. Perhaps our opponents will now admit that silver is not dead. The attempt to secure international bimetallism has proved a failure and it is now more apparent than ever that the people of the United States must legislate for themselves on the financial question. Free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 is nearer now than it was a year ago. High tariff upon a gold basis has disappointed those republicans who looked to it for relief.

THE NEW TRANSFER SYSTEM.

It seems on the whole, after a fair trial of the new transfer system of the Lowell & Suburban Railroad company that the company is likely to lose rather than gain by it in the long run. When a conductor in taking up transfers examines them to find whether they correspond with the personal appearance of the passengers offering them, and when he makes a personal inspection of every passenger who wants a transfer and punches the transfer acordingly, he will have very little time left to attend to the passengers who want to get off the car or the intending passengers who want to get on, and who are perhaps shouting for the car to stop while the conductor is inside making a personal examination of the passengers on issuing or receiving transfers. In this way the car service will be greatly reduced in value. But this is not all. From the increased duties imposed on the conductors it is reasonable to suppose that less vigilance will be exercised in the management of the car and accidents will result in consequence. Suits for damages will follow the accidents and when the company is called upon to meet heavy claims for injuries they will probably conclude that after all, the old system of transfers was the more profitable.

The most objectionable feature of the transfer system is that by which the passenger is obliged to tell where he is going and on what car before reaching the square, before he can obtain a transfer. The passengers have a right to take the first car leaving the square that will carry them to their destination. The present system does not concede this right to the public. The railroad company will best serve its own interests and the interests of the public as well by removing every obstacle in the way of passengers getting to their destination as quickly as possible. When men are in a hurry, as are doctors and other professional men on special calls, they will not submit to any obstacle of this kind thrown in their way by the rules of the railroad company, and they will not pay double fare as an alternative. The company will undoubtedly learn that this new transfer system is "penny wise, pound foolish."

The Morning Mail on last Friday, in connection with the report of the caucuses on the previous night, published an alleged interview with a printer, reflecting upon The Sun and its proprietor. The interview, we have no doubt, was genuine, as given from a printer who is now a steady habitue of the lower dives of the city but who was once employed in The Sun office and discharged for incompetency and intemperance. He has since developed into a bar-room loafer and has lost no opportunity of assailing The Sun and the proprietor thereof; but it shows the mean tactics and the utter disregard of common decency of any paper that will publish what such a character may say of any citizen. If we were to publish what bar-room loafers would say of The Mail, its editor, or its staff, we could easily retaliate, to the Mail's disadvantage; but when the Mail adopts such tactics, to reflect upon Mr. Pearson, we may expect it to resort to any meanness, however low and disgraceful, before the campaign is over. The Sun has never conducted a campaign by throwing dead cats and decomposed eggs at the candidate or his friends on the opposite side, but judging from The Mail's columns, we should say the editorial sanctum must be highly scented with this particular species of exclusive.

James Mellon of Worcester was defeated in the race for representative and will have to try again. He is not a quitter.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Providence Journal—The campaign in New York has at least disposed of the pretensions of Mr. Bourke Cockran to be regarded as a patriot. In 1892 he was abusing Mr. Cleveland and declaring that "Tammany had solved the problem of municipal government." In 1896 he was with the National democrats on the side of sound money. This year he has devoted his oratorical talents to the cause of Tracy and Platt and a large sum has been named as the compensation received by him for this oratory. Of course there is no crime in changing one's opinions. But this form of intellectual versatility leaves a man open to several unpleasant suspicions.

Attleboro Sun—It is comical to see a merchant give the papers the go-by and set out to advertise his wares through the medium of handbills. In the wake of bill distributors gutters and sidewalks are plastered with the bills which are thrown away by the people as soon as placed in their hands. There isn't a better way for a dealer to waste money than by snowing the town with handbills.

Hartford Times—We have got a clear view of the objects for which consulships exist in the opinion of politicians. It is for the purpose of being divided up among the senators of the United States. That is McKinley's view, as he is proving every day by his appointment of senators' henchmen to places in the uttermost part of the earth.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat—Miss Willard says what women need today is "a better physique, and that means nutritious diet, simpler food, loose corsets, larger shoes and fresh air at night." All this, except the corsets, would be equally good for the men.

CT. SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN.

ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS ON DEATH OF LAURENCE J. SMITH.

At the last regular meeting of Court Samuel de Champlain, No. 49, Foresters of America, held Tuesday evening, November 2, with its chief ranger, Mr. Wilbrod Bouthillette, as presiding officer, it was decided by a unanimous rising vote to appoint a committee of three members to draft resolutions on the death of the Junior Past Supreme Chief Ranger, Laurence J. Smith. The following resolutions were prepared:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call to an eternal rest our highly esteemed brother, L. J. Smith, Junior Past Supreme Chief Ranger of the Foresters of America, and

Whereas, By this unexpected death the Order has sustained an irreparable loss in having removed from our midst his noblest son; and Court City of Lowell his most devoted member;

Resolved, That we, the members of Court Samuel de Champlain, No. 49, Foresters of America, deplore the inevitable call of our departed brother, and bow to the will of God, who wills the destiny of all men.

Resolved, That we tender to his wife and children our most heartfelt sympathy. We have met with a great loss. You have met with a greater. As he was to us the good, kind friend, the dearly beloved brother, he was to you but in a deeper and holier sense, a faithful husband, a loving father.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of this Court, and copies of the same forwarded each to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, to L'Etoile and to the Lowell Sun for publication.

—Arthur Lavole,
Arthur N. Boulais
Geo. D. Jacques.
Committee.

Miss Gertrude Edmunds' address on adolescence before the Hampden County Association of Teachers last Tuesday and her part in the Child Study conference at New York city directly after give some idea of her constant activity in educational matter.—Boston Traveller.

A meeting of the committee on appropriations will be held Monday night.

NO COMPARISON.

No printing establishment in this city compares with The Sun Job Print in its mechanical equipment and the excellence of its work. Did you ever try it?

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THE ARENA OF POLITICS

WORKERS OF ENGLAND.

They Realize That the Gold Standard Is Working Them Injury.

When we say that it is to the interest of England to maintain the gold standard, we refer, of course, to the ruling power, the bankers and bondholders, says the Atlanta Constitution. The farmers are hurt so badly by the gold standard that a royal commission has been engaged for three years in investigating the causes of the prevailing agricultural depression. The manufacturers and the workingmen of all trades are also hurt by the gold standard.

What is more to the purpose, these people seem to understand much better than our own workingmen what is hurting them. As a result of that knowledge 950 labor organizations of the United Kingdom recently presented a monster petition to the government praying to be delivered from the destructive effects of the single gold standard.

The petitioners remind the government of the pledge made last year by the house of commons that the government would do "all in its power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver" and pray that the pledge may be redeemed. This petition, described by the London Chronicle as "the most important labor petition ever presented to the government," had no effect whatever on the Salisbury cabinet. Wealth is of more importance in the eyes of the British government than those who create it, and so the few men who hold bonds and securities were able to brush aside the monster petition and to cause the cabinet to give the lie to the pledge made by the house of commons.

Fortunately our own farmers and workingmen are not compelled to petition their government for relief. They themselves, together with those who depend on them, are the government, and they have only to go to the polls and choose instruments ready and willing to carry out their will. It is to be admitted that they have not been very particular in the exercise of this inestimable privilege during the past 30 years. Without exception, it may be said, a majority of them have gone to the polls and selected presidents pledged to the money power.

As a result of this unspeakable folly the people find themselves the victims not only of the single gold standard, but of the trusts and monopolies which it had bred. It may be said in behalf of the majority that they have been misled for the greater part of 30 years by appeals to their sectional prejudices. But now all these issues, including the farce of international bimetallism, have been swept away. In the congressional elections the sole issue of any serious import will be the gold standard, and the people will be able to vote intelligently if they choose to do so. If they want dear money and poverty prices, they will have the privilege of voting for gold men. If they want cheap money, sound prices and prosperity, they can vote for the Democratic candidates.

Henceforward the Republican party, through the force of events, will be the gold party and the Democratic party will stand for the restoration of silver and prosperity. That will be the dividing issue next year and in 1900.

GOLD DOES NOT COME.

Stays In England Notwithstanding the Balance of Trade Is In Our Favor.

Mr. Smith, the governor of the Bank of England, informed the New York World some time ago that he didn't expect any large flow of gold to the United States. Then $8,000,000 or $4,000,000 came over, and The World announced editorially that Mr. Smith didn't know what he was talking about.

Nevertheless for three months past the balance of trade has been immensely in our favor, and now the season of cotton exports is nearly at its highest point. Still the gold does not come in anything like the quantity warranted by the balance in our favor.

What has happened? Well, it is a little curious that Mr. Smith, who didn't know what he was talking about, should have had a hand in the matter. The rate of discount remaining at 3 per cent, the Bank of England has in a single week contracted its loans by over $20,000,000. This, of course, means a stringent money market—so stringent, indeed, that it is cheaper for those who owe balances in New York to settle them with American securities than to send gold.

It seems that Mr. Smith, who didn't know what he was talking about, had a pretty good idea what his bank would do when this country began to "touch" it for gold.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Main Points of Secretary Gage's Plan of Reorganization.

It appears to be generally understood that when congress assembles in the early part of December the administration will have a formulated financial scheme ready to submit to the representatives. Secretary Gage has already a scheme of reform prepared, and he has obtained for it, so we are told, the approval of many congressmen and senators, financiers and editors of influential newspapers.

What the precise details of the secretary's scheme are the public has not been informed, but there is reason to believe that the two main points of the scheme are (1) the conversion of the interest bearing debt of the United States into one kind of indebtedness at a very much lower rate of interest than is paid at present, and (2) the issue of gold bonds with which to buy in and cancel the greenbacks and Sherman notes—the national banks of course to be allowed easier terms for the issue of notes than they are allowed now.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

He's Got the Dinners Safe.

Senator Wolcott may still be soothed by the reflection that nobody can get those dinners away from him.

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The business man's friend, Bicola Pills, are a scientific remedy, and the only perfect cure for the diseases of the nervous system. A remedy adapted for the banker, doctor, lawyer, preacher, and merchant. While Bicola Pills are intended for all who are afflicted with nervous weakness, they are particularly adapted to women suffering from a weakened condition of the nervous system, with prostration, faintness, etc. Bicola Pills give immediate relief—for rheumatism, and all blood and nervous troubles. Discovered and perfected by THE TURNERS of Philadelphia. **The Turners** also make

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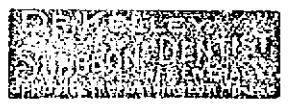
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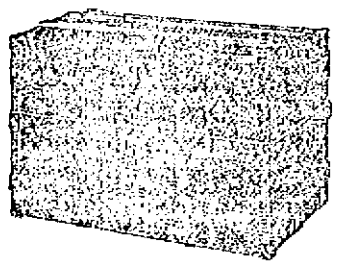
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I have for sale Chimneys (glass or mica) that will fit lamp in use.
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Who are the sole agents in Lowell for the authorized
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OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
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M. H. Carey. {Clerks} H. Gervais.

Never Before
Have we been able to offer Men's Shoes for
$2.00 A. PAIR
That had the style or service these Shoes possess.
1 lot of Little Gent's wear resisting Shoes, wedge heel,
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1 lot of Ladies' Kid, button or lace, in medium and wide toes.
$1.50 A PAIR.
J. J. Lonergan
215 Dutton St.

New Music Hall
W. H. BUDDY, Manager.
Tonight
THE COMEDIAN, **JOE OTT**
IN
The Star Gazer
First time here at popular prices.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings with Wednesday Matinee, Nov. 8, 9, 10
Special production of the Scenic Comedy Drama,
"THE PAY TRAIN"
The best Comedy Drama of the day, introducing the clever little actress,
MISS OLLIE HALFORD
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PIANOS
are offered by the Estey Co. never before seen in Lowell. Many makes to select from and in different woods We are Lowell's leaders for low prices and easy terms.
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52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.
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PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on
Joseph J. Johnson,
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Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER
120 LAWRENCE STREET.
☞ All order promptly attended to.

DON'T
Put off the how to the inevitable. Your sleigh must be made ready for winter use sooner or later. To-day is not any too soon. What little time there is will be needed for the paint and varnish to dry and harden.
We are already at work on quite a few.
Can we add yours to the list?
The **SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY**
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Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
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keep everything in the electrical line. There are none in the city that do better work and their prices are as reasonable as many others for a cheaper grade of work.

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That you be clothed, but the law is silent as to the quality of your clothes, or where to go for them.



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It is a very nobby affair of fine material, and the law could not wish you better dressed than in that Suit, nor would your own sense of "just the thing."
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Doll Piano Co.,
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SAMUEL ORR, Manager.

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WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 462 Market street. John W. Kilman, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT, 71 Chestnut street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 10 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—600 YOUNG AND OLD MEN to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lowe's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 427 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at Sun office.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Lowe's, Central street. A. Moore's, Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM LOWELL, good house and barn, large hennery, one acre of land. Price $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WAGONS—OWING TO LACK OF STORAGE, I am obliged to sell at any price the following wagons: viz—1 high grade democrat, 1 first class racers wagon, 1 very fine top square wagon, 1 extra second hand square wagon. 6 Robbins St.

FOR SALE—NEAR MIDDLESEX STREET, eight room house and barn, 9750 feet of land. Price $1700. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON—URBAN HALL and 3 small halls to let for parties and socials by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. Apply Room 1, Urban block.

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TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in Belvidere, five minutes walk from Merrimack square. References required. Apply at Sun office.

FOR SALE—NEAR WASHINGTON STREET, good cottage house of seven rooms, large lot of land and fruit. Price $1650. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co. Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

BACHELORS WILL FIND NICE FURnished, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street, Mrs. Nason.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, GOOD cottage house in first-class repair, large lot of land. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNdle containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 3 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 175 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—GOOD BOARDING AND LODging house good location. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

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LOST—BETWEEN ROBINSON STREET and Hosford Square, pocketbook containing sum of money and receipt with Lizzie M. Young's name. Return to 15 Robinson street and receive reward.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

WANTED—A SMALL HORSE, ABOUT 900 lbs. One that has life in him and not expensive. For further particulars address X. Z., Sun office.

THE NEW ENGLAND INTRODUCTION Club. A reliable medium for introducing respectable parties, socially or matrimonially inclined. If interested send 10 cents to Box 185, L., Dover, N. H.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTS at 123 Fletcher street, for best household article on earth.

LOST—A BULL TERRIER RED AND WHITE pup, about four months old. Reward at 13 Willie street.

GIRLS WANTED FOR TRANSFERRING. Greenwood & Payton Hosiery Co., Ayer City.

MADAM DUFONT, CLAIRVOYANT, WILL call on ladies at their homes. Address A., Sun office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE aged man, strictly temperate and reliable. Position in store as collector or on the electrics. Address S., 772 Merrimack street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, YOUNG and old, to work for us in their own homes in spare time, day or evening. We pay $10 to $15 per week. No canvassing. Any child can do the work. Send address today. We send work at once. H. A. GRIPP, Dept. 191, Tyrone, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—GET FIFTY CENTS on each dollar; no experience necessary. Write for agent's outfit. Address The Catholic News, 8 Barclay street, New York.

$15 A MONTH
Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms, pantry and bath rooms, with tub, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors in kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water. Piazza and balcony, nice lot of land, high and dry, very sightly, near cars and schools. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, No. 29 A, Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 suits for $15, his $23 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central st

DO YOU WANT
A FINE
H. F. Miller Piano $170
FOR
With Stool, Cover and Book
If so call at once at 101 Westford street. It is the place where High Grade Pianos are always sold at a low figure.
W. F. TRUMBELL

R. J. MOWER,
PRACTICAL
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285 Central Street.

CATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

MEN -- THEIR FALL AMUSEMENTS AND THEIR FALL AND WINTER ATTIRE.

THE HUNT FOR THE DAINTY BROWN BIRD

A Partridge Season That Is Almost Without a Parallel.

MARYLAND THE GREATEST HUNTING COUNTRY.

How a Typical Sportsman Arranges For a Partridge Shoot—The Work of the Drivers.

There has never been such a partridge season as that inaugurated this fall. Not that they are particularly numerous along the Northern coast, for every effort thus far made to preserve them in New York and New England has proven practically futile. But in Maryland's rural districts they are coming out fat and plentiful. A Maryland authority says this of the outlook:

"Several causes have combined to produce this result. Last season there was a marked scarcity of birds and sportsmen went elsewhere, leaving the partridges unmolested. Following this was the mild winter, in which very few birds perished, and then came a season in which the birds have had an abundance of food and shelter. The deputy game wardens, too, have played an important part. They have seen to it that the game laws have been fully enforced, and thus few birds have been killed out of season. The State Game and Fish Protective Association has brought into Maryland and distributed this year something like 4,000 birds, and these have all done well. As is well known, a very large number of Western quail were brought to Maryland in the past two or three years, for the purpose of replenishing the decimated covers, and now the indications are that the experiment is proving successful. The Kansas quail is a stocky, plump bird, about two-thirds as large, when full grown, as the matured quail or partridge, native to this vicinity, and its flight, when flushed, is slightly more rapid and higher above the surface. The native quail or partridge will charge along, say six or seven feet above the ragweed when started in the stubble. The Kansas bird will fly twice as high as that."

Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester, Somerset, Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties, Maryland, are favorite shooting grounds for partridges, and the reports from them this season are especially encouraging. Men who know what they are talking about state that they never before saw so many coveys.

This idea of importing pheasants and partridges was, however, not confined to Maryland. Connecticut tried the experiment, and some years ago imported a large number of Mongolian or English pheasants, and which, under a new statute, are protected until October 1, 1899. A number of English pheasants were killed last year in the eastern part of the State after the old protective law had expired. They are a large bird, and, it is feared, have been practically exterminated by foxes, of which hunters say there has been a large increase of late years in Connecticut, but which do not seem to have killed many partridges.

But the Atlantic coast counties of the Middle South furnish the most varied sport in the way of partridge shooting just now. The party should consist of at least five or six good sportsmen. When the partridge territory is reached the party divides itself into sections of three. Two act as drivers, three as centre and two as outside men, generally stationed close to the coast line. And then the typical partridge hunt begins.

A covey of partridges sweep over the sea bank on the left of the line, as if they had sprung out of the ocean, and settle in the rushes some ninety yards from the guns. Ten to one they will go back before the drivers come up, but hardly have they settled when are heard from the gun farthest from the shore two shots, and a pair—possibly a barren pair—fall neatly, one in front and the other behind the somewhat high fence under which the coast gunners are standing. Up gets the covey, and hemmed in by the sea, come over the outside gun of the shore end of the line. Startled, two of them break off from the rest when the first bird of the covey falls, and skim on as far as eyes can reach across the sea.

Now the white flags are waving in the distance, and birds are pouring on, sometimes singly, sometimes in coveys. The three centre guns are having more than they can do, and the outside guns by the shore, who might have been expected to have had a somewhat poor drive, have had as many birds as anyone else. The drivers come gradually closer, and the bags ought to be fairly well-filled if the sportsmen know their business.

Walking up partridges has many charms, and to properly organize driving you must first have looked over and thus gained experience by the knowledge of your ground under every conceivable condition. If you know your ground, and are fond of driving, you will hardly surpass the enjoyment of a day thus spent—and well spent—on the seashore with the little brown bird.

There is something exhilarating, too, in the sport on the coast. There are many places bordering on the sea where partridges thrive remarkably well, and there is a special charm in partridge driving in such localities, as many novel features enter into the sport which are not to be found in the more regular routine of country driving. To begin with, the element of the picturesque is present in a high degree; for a tidal shore is always interesting, with its flotsam and jetsam, and a background of sea and ships is always pleasant for the eye to look upon. On the shore itself it is the multitude of tiny sandhoppers which also forms an additional attraction for the little brown bird. Partridges follow close after the ebb-tide where the water has just left, searching about amongst the seaweed for what are, no doubt, most succulent forms of food. Near the sea, the ground will always support a large stock of partridges per acre—that is, there is more food than in many an upland country; for, in addition to the sandhoppers, there are these anthills in unusual numbers, and many flowering grasses and estuary weeds which provide excellent and succulent food for the little brown birds.



SHOOTING PARTRIDGES BY THE MARYLAND COAST.

THE BLUE, THE CRIMSON, AND THE ORANGE.

Yale Will Meet Princeton, and Then Harvard.

THE GAMES OF THE YEAR

Harvard and Tigers Will Have Their Task Cut Out For Them By Yale.

New York.—The numberless practice games are about over, the college world has chosen its favorites, and all is in readiness for a decision as to the real football championship of 1897. For during the coming two weeks the greatest of the teams will meet. Next Saturday it will be the Crimson against the Blue, and the following week it will be Yale versus Princeton. The game on Soldiers' field in Cambridge will be an event of extraordinary interest to a great many thousand people. This is the first time after several years of suspended action that the football teams of the two universities have met each other, and is also the first occasion for a still longer time that one of these great games has been played upon university grounds.

Perhaps the best criterion to judge Yale by was obtained during the game with the Carlisle Indians in New York. The Yale coaches were fairly well satisfied with Yale's play when the team was at its best. The fact that the players went to pieces and allowed Carlisle to get dangerously near the Yale goal was explained by the fact that the players were nearly all inexperienced and green in team play, and this has been remedied since.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of Yale's play in New York was the work of the three new men in the centre of the line. This big trio certainly gave promise of good work. The placing of Slocovich on the end has strengthened the line, but all the tacklers are liable to miss their men.

Back of the line De Saulles plays a strong all-around game. Benjamin and Kiefer both are brilliant, but erratic, and coaching during the past two weeks has done them much good.

The great weak point in the Yale team is in kicking. McBride is the only man who can be trusted to punt, and in the Carlisle game every time he was tried Captain Pierce and Miller gained anywhere from ten to twenty-five yards by the exchange of kicks. With such kicking what will Yale be able to do against Baird and Wheeler of Princeton?

For years the weight of men playing in the line at football has increased. Until recently it was only thought necessary to have the centre men heavy. Within the last few years, however, heavy tackles have been put in with satisfactory results. Now Yale is endeavoring to get as heavy men as possible to play her ends. Chamberlain is the heaviest man that ever played in that position satisfactorily. Ordinary ends nowadays weigh as much as the average tackle of six or seven years ago, and are no lighter than many of the successful guards of the early 80s. It is possible that within the next five years we may see a rush line averaging 200 pounds and over. The tendency of this demand for heavy, active men, has been to develop overgrown boys at the prep. schools who would otherwise not have attained their strength until years later, and probably never have become active.

Herbert Wheeler, a Princeton expert coacher, says of his team: "The line men have shown quite a little improvement in blocking kicks, which was last year's team's weakest point, and one of the strongest points of the '95 team. A great deal of harder work must be done by the line in 'charging' if Princeton hopes to defeat Yale on her own ground, for if the Blue once catches the Tigers napping it will be hard for Princeton to keep her championship laurels."

It is a fact that in the Cornell game, though the Ithacans met with defeat, they played with much more dash and spirit than Princeton. This may, of course, have been due to the absence of Cochrane and Hillebrandt, seriously weakening Princeton's right. For the Tigers Reiter is playing an excellent game at half back. He runs hard, follows his interference well and keeps his feet wonderfully, but in the interference he often falls to put his men out of the play. Like the full backs, he is slow in starting, but strikes the line with much force. Kelly's strong play is bucking. He strikes the line like a cannon ball and seldom fails to gain his length. He plays a heady game and takes his openings very well, but is weak on interfering.

Of Princeton's quarter-backs, Baird has shown much the best form. He has a very good head and uses much judgment in giving out the signals. In tackling he is very strong, especially in the open field, and his ability to punt makes him very useful in returning kicks. Then, of course, his goal kicking is of a first-class order, both in drop kicking and in place kicking. In the latter style he is excelled by few, if any, for he has often sent the ball spinning between the goal posts from the centre of the field, and in the game with Annapolis he scored five points by this feat. Baird's passing is sure and accurate.

Harvard has shown vast improvement in the past few weeks, and its defeat of Brown gave a line on what can be expected from the Crimson.

In that game Harvard plugged Brown's line full of holes without any difficulty, and runs of fifteen yards and twenty yards were a common thing. Just once was Harvard's goal in danger.

For Harvard it must be said the whole eleven play in splendid form, and the interference and blocking off show decided improvement. Swain and Richardson play like veterans.

The one lamentable thing about the Crimson is Brown's failure to kick easy goals. He missed three of them in the Brown game.

The Yale and Princeton game will take place on Yale's new gridiron at New Haven. Some idea of the magnitude of the work involved and material used in completing the Yale amphitheatre and inclosure can be gained from the statement that more than 350,000 feet of lumber were used. There are nearly four acres of stands, some portable, others permanent, and 10,000 bolts were used in the construction of these stands. The work of placing the seats is about completed. There are thirteen sections in each of the side stands and six on each end. This makes a total of thirty-eight sections, giving a total seating capacity to the amphitheatre around the Yale field of 15,200. Inside each section are twenty rows of seats, the capacity of each row being twenty persons. The sections are being fitted up with benches for every spectator, every seat having a back and food rest. They are of the latest design for comfort and position for seeing the field. Each section is thirty-three feet long, with a three-foot aisle. The sections are separated by board barriers to prevent confusion in procuring the proper seats.

The arrangement of the ground is designed to give plenty of room for the players and spectators. In the centre is the gridiron, then comes a space of fifty feet at the ends and fifteen at the sides, around which is built a board fence just high enough to keep out the crowd. Between the board fence and the grand stands are spaces of ten feet at the ends and fifteen at the sides.

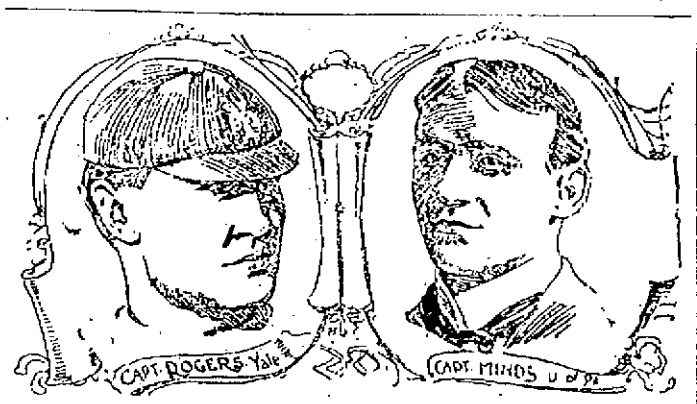
The following table shows at a glance the winners of the several games played by Yale and Princeton since 1873:

1873—Princeton 18, Yale 0.
1876—Yale 12, Princeton 0.
1877—Yale 8, Princeton 0.
1878—Princeton 6, Yale 0.
1879—Yale 10, Princeton 4.
1880—Yale 22, Princeton 10.
1881—Yale 0, Princeton 0.
1882—Yale 14, Princeton 8.
1883—Yale 0, Princeton 0
1884—Yale 6, Princeton 4.
1885—Princeton 6, Yale 0.
1886—Yale 4, Princeton 0.
1887—Yale 12, Princeton 0.
1888—Yale 19, Princeton 0.
1889—Princeton 10, Yale 0.
1890—Yale 32, Princeton 0.
1891—Yale 19, Princeton 0.
1892—Yale 12, Princeton 0.
1893—Princeton 6, Yale 0.
1894—Yale 24, Princeton 0.
1895—Yale 20, Princeton 10.
1896—Princeton 24, Yale 6.

After Harvard left the Intercollegiate Association, in 1890, it played independently with Yale from 1890 to 1895, the games resulting as follows: 1890, Harvard 12, Yale 0; 1891, Yale 10, Harvard 0, 1892, Yale 6, Harvard 0; 1893, Yale 6, Harvard 0; 1894, Yale 12, Harvard 4.

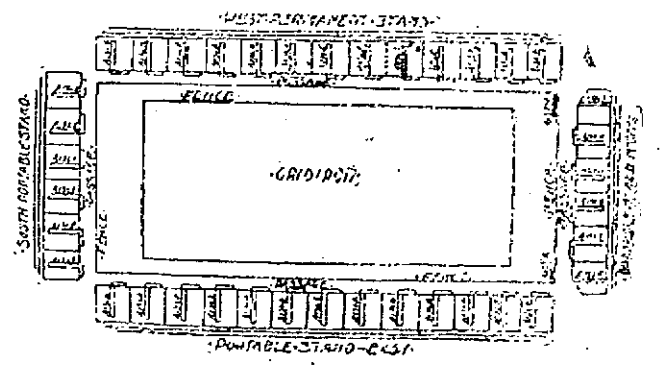


PLAYERS OF THE GREAT COLLEGES.



THE CAPTAINS OF THE COLLEGE TEAMS.





YALE'S NEW FIELD.

What Men Will Wear.

Fashions That Will Make Men Look Charming.

CUTAWAYS AND SACKS.

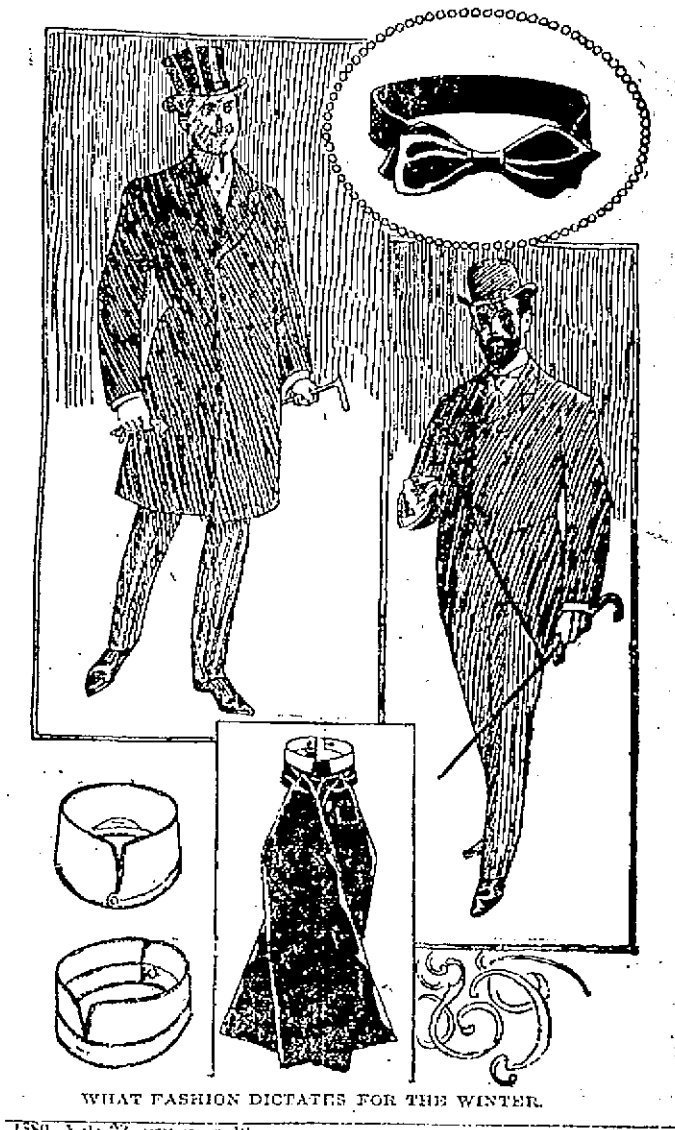
Fashion has issued its decrees for the winter styles of 1897-'98, and it behooves the well-dressed man to follow its very decided changes. Undercoats of all styles are tighter fitting than last year, an innovation that the comfortable man resents. But the effect is far better. In the cutaway style vicuna is the cloth to use and the three-button roll is still adhered to. On a business cutaway the outside breast pocket is allowable, and on the ulster and covert coat it is de rigeur.

Elisha Dyer, who is still an authority on wear for men, has come out in a double-breasted frock coat, and men of fashion have followed in his footsteps and consider that style by far the dressiest of the season.

The four-button cutaway is worn by some, but is not considered exactly the thing. Some men still prefer the sack coat, and to be in style this must come to within three or four inches of the knee, giving it a rather odd effect. The double-breasted waistcoat is a proper garment for the winter, and if the cut is correct the waistcoat can be worn with any coat. They are of medium length with well-peaked lapels. The buttons, four in number though five are sometimes worn on the left side, allow the vest to button on the right. No other style is correct. The single-breasted waistcoat will have five buttons, with broad, close-fitting collar. Double-breasted white vests for full dress are correct and gradually becoming more popular. These have two rows of three buttons, always pearl, and fasten on the right. Trousers will be loose at the hips, with a gradual tapering to the legs.

The very completest concession yet made to the untidy man who cannot take the pains to tie his own tie, is a ring tie, of all things, made to buckle at back of neck. The wide ends are gathered and pleated at the place where the ring comes, and also, of course, tacked together, else the tie would be in two pieces. Now, there is no excuse for a tie like this. There is some excuse for a made-up bow or puffer knot. There are some people who haven't learned to tie them neatly, but a ring tie needs no tying. You simply have to pass the ring over, or clasp it round, as the case may be, yet they make ready made ones.

For fabrics the tendency in colored goods leans toward quiet effects and stripes. Stripes promise to be the favorites in fine goods. Madras and Oxford, as well as percale, will be used. Percales are now being printed in a very superior manner. The new effects are far beyond anything shown heretofore. There are no radical departures from the existing standards. White bodied shirts are made with the short or the regulation bosoms, in percale, Madras and cheviot, with link cuffs of the same material as the bosom. This will remain the popular or low-priced shirt. Shirts of one material will be made with detached or attached cuffs. It is only in the finer grades that attached cuffs will be made. The swell shirt, that of the highest price, is being made with square or round cornered link cuffs, with stripes running around the cuffs, and across, or up and down the bosoms. Negligee are made for wear with white collars and cuffs. The white wristband has gone out of style.



WHAT FASHION DICTATES FOR THE WINTER.

THE NEW WOMAN AND THE OLD

BAB ON FADS AND FASHIONS.

[Copyright, 1897.]

We used to say when we met a girl whose face was painted that she came either from the south or the west, for it was claimed that New York girls had too much taste to apply the brush to their round cheeks and paint the lily a rosy red. But alas! all that is changed now. Taking a walk, one is surprised at the number of women whose faces are made up in the most extreme fashion. The lips are reddened, the brows are darkened, the lashes are blackened and red is applied to the cheeks in such a way that it intensifies all these colorings and makes a pretty face look like a doll's face and removes from the intelligent face every appearance of good sense that it ever had.

Occasionally a man admires a woman who puts a dab of rouge (for evening wear only) on her face cleverly and skillfully. When he realizes that she does it to look prettier, to appear in perfect health or for some reason that will make her seem more agreeable to him, then he is in favor of it, but the average man, detecting paint on a woman's face, especially in the daytime, is very certain to object to it, no matter whether it makes her look prettier or the other thing.

A man has good taste. He does not want to gild refined gold. He knows that the bright paint is not in harmony with the hair and eyes, and he begins to wonder if this special woman will be foolish enough to use henna on her hair, become an eastern blonde, so that her skin and hair may be in harmony.

I wonder when women will understand that just as soon as they begin to fade, coloring the hair makes each one who does it look at least 10 years older, while a face makeup adds about eight years to her appearance? Consequently, if you are 30 you look 48 if you paint your face and dye your hair. Whereas, by brushing your hair well, washing your face clean and wearing a happy smile, you may look only 25. The fact that men dislike rouge and its first cousin, the paint saucer, should induce women to drop them and in their places to choose a good brand of soap and a soft flannel wash cloth.

Men like a natural girl. They don't want her to be natural in the sense of being weedlike, but they like to think that her skin is her own, her hair is her own and the larger part of her anatomy is her own, though they will forgive the use of a little curled hair to make one look better, because, after all, if it is properly arranged they don't know that it's there. But they see the rouge and they see the dyed hair, and can you blame them if they feel exactly as if they had before them the Scarlet Lady, against whom there is so much very loud haranguing? Every well bred woman ought to do her duty in life, just now particularly, and her present duty consists in the downing of the use of the extra color and the encouraging of whatever healthful exercise will make the skin look well.

Why should women who are naturally pale care to have red cheeks? In the great flower gardens there are only a few red roses, while there are no end of white buds and of pale hued flowers. Why won't the average woman learn a lesson from the pretty blossoms and realize that they are only worth admiring when they are as nature made them and not when forced to become black or green by some scientific application given by a learned gardener? The green carnation was the fancy of a month. Let congress pass a law making the fancy for artificial redness of the face a fancy limited to a week.

By the bye, the woman with the made-up face looks more bizarre than ever because she is wearing so much black. There is a mistake made by almost every dressmaker in regard to black. The average modiste says: "Anybody can wear black. It is suited to old and young, to the fat and the thin, to the girl who is very healthy or overpainted and to the one who is fair as the lily." Now, this is absolutely untrue. Black is just now very fashionable. Therefore it behooveth every woman to know whether black suits her or not. The scarlet lady with her fiery red cheeks and her madeup eyes and her henna dyed hair is made to look 40 times as loud when she puts on a black gown as she did before. The somber color intensifies every artificial aid to beauty and seems, in its very blackness, to call out, "Look at the red! look at the blue! look at the black! and see how I am made up!"

The fat woman who has a black silk gown, made with great simplicity, wonders, as she stands in front of her glass, that she looks stouter than ever; that every pound of flesh seems to be announcing itself. She does not know that, instead of black silk, she should have chosen some soft wool for her frock; that, instead of a plain, she should have a trimmed gown, for under trimmings both flesh and bones are hidden. Perhaps she has made even a greater mistake than getting for herself a black silk gown, and has chosen a satin one. Then indeed she will look twice her own size, for as the light comes upon it the material acts as a series of looking glasses and repeats her size until she seems enormous. For evening the stout woman should wear black velvet trimmed with lace. The softness of the velvet apparently reduces her size, and the lace in its pretty frou frous does not call attention to every overdeveloped curve. For day wear, if she prefers black, she should have a black wool, and that should be a trimmed gown also.

The slender girl can easier afford to wear a plain black frock than any other, since putting some trimming on the shoulders she will look broad there, while her waist will seem small; but if she is wise she will have an artistic decoration where she is handsomest and plain effects produced only where it is counted smart to look small. It is she purses, since many ducats were required for one, are glad to know that they are still in vogue, although something a little newer has appeared. The who can wear the black satin, the black brocade or the black silk; but she must beware of flat trimmings of jet that, in their simple lines, do nothing but call attention to angles. The black tulle dinner dress is the refuge alike of the stout and the thin woman. Properly made, it brings out the best parts of each and conceals the weaknesses of each. But the dressmaker who knows insists on combining another color with the black gown of the season, and so, according to the figure and age of the wearer, there is scarlet, white, the new hyacinth blue, the new emerald green, or any one of the wonderful and many colored moire or brocade, mounted in gold and having semiprecious, uncut stones set in the gold mounting. The purse is then hung on a gold chain and worn like those of last winter. The favored ones are of royal purple moire, mounted in gold set with amethysts, of emerald green moire with uncut emeralds in the gold frame, of hyacinth blue with uncut turquoises contrasting with the gold, or of white brocade with tiny purples used either as a decoration or a combination with the black fabric.

With the injunction that we all remember, "Put money in your purse," comes the need every season for the newest style of purse, because, while no wise woman carries much money with her, still, necessity demands that she have sufficient small coin to fetch, her through an afternoon's visiting and even allow her to have afternoon tea in some favored tearoom. With her dainty toilet her purse must be in harmony, and the heavy leather or coarse looking purse is as much out of place with a visiting getup as a pair of cotton gloves would be.

Last year we all carried coin purses of netted gold, suspended on long gold chains around our necks. Those of us who used our savings to buy these happy woman is the one who did not get a new purse last year, for the latest in purses is pronounced the most chic ever known. It is like the netted gold purse in shape, but is made of bright moonstones sparkling in the gold mounting.

The bride of last year who is getting a new purse has it made of a bit of the brocade or satin that constituted her wedding costume, while some of the brides of today are having purses made of bits of their wedding dresses, each one to be given, with its gold chain, as a souvenir to a bridesmaid. Card cases come to match these purses, but do not obtain as well, nor are they considered as fashionable as the card cases of snakeskin, mounted in silver gilt and having one's initials in silver gilt across the face of the case. These pretty belongings do much to make a toilet a success, for there is no doubt that a proper getup can be entirely ruined by soiled gloves, a common purse or card case, or a mussed or haltworn veil.

Did you ever feel yourself so close to the gates of death that you did not care much whether you went in or not? Did it ever come to you, when pains were very bad, that perhaps they were the last ones you would ever have? And if you have felt this way, perhaps you will know what the last two weeks have been to me, and why I did not care. I have read and heard of beautiful deathbeds. I have never seen one. But he or she who is held by the devil of malaria simply does not care whether death comes or not. It is a matter of perfect indifference. One only wants to get rid of life. But one does get to respect a great many things!

You get to respect the great, great virtue of a rubber bag to hold hot water.

You get to respect the great, intense, burning desire to aid you that the mustard plaster brings.

You get to respect the value of ice. And then you learn a good many things. You learn what it is to have a cold drink of kumyes, and then you wonder who designed the diabolical wallpaper on the ceiling.

You get to learn that when you are sick you don't want people to talk loudly, or those who wear creaky shoes to move about near you.

You get to learn that when you are tired of one side of the bed it takes the strong arm of a man to move you over to the other, and you are just as apt when you get there to want to go back within five minutes.

You get to learn that there are nice medicines and nasty medicines, but that the nasty ones prevail.

You get to learn that while professional nurses may have a reason for existence, while they may be very knowing young women, that if you are ill or in pain the best nurse any woman can have is the woman who bore her—her mother.

Bab

Danger For Typewriters.

The new villain poses as an author. He writes to the typewriter, saying that he has a great deal of manuscript to be copied, but it is of incalculable value, and he requires a deposit of $5 security for its safety before it can be forwarded. Once the trusting young woman has forwarded the deposit the correspondence with the author ends.

THE AUTUMN FLOWER SHOWS.

This is the time of year when the gorgeous chrysanthemum reigns supreme among flowers. There is no plant better fitted for exhibition purposes, and consequently it is a great favorite at the numerous flower shows that always take place at this time of year.

While these autumn shows hospitably provide space for roses and violets, orchids and carnations and the hundred other flowers that apply for admission, it is chiefly an exhibition of the flaunting glories of the chrysanthemum, which has ruled the floral world of autumn with the uncompromising scepter of despotic power ever since her introduction from far Japan.

Nobody wants a rose in November. The modest violet is too consciously modest to seem in harmony with the vigorously self assertive weather. The carnation is too uniformly regular to suit the gray and gold days of the month that changes with every wind that blows. The orchid is too ethereal and the lily of the valley lacks the charm of autumn coloring.

But the chrysanthemum rules its hour in masterful supremacy. It defiantly dares criticism. It flings its jagged petals into the face of popular opinion and conquers by the very force of its sturdy obstinacy. Its purple and fine linen are interwoven with the colors that greet the rise of the sun and that follow in its retinue across the western sky. Each year adds to its size and each season increases its fascinating glamour. Men and women bow to its will and tuck its gaudy badges into the buttonhole of a coat lapel and merge its gayety into the general festivity of a wedding procession.

A flower show, at which the finest specimens from the conservatories of the Astors, Belmonts, Rockefellers, Goulds, J. Pierpont Morgan and other private conservatories will be exhibited, will be held at the Astoria hotel, in New York, just prior to the opening of the horse show at the Madison Square Garden. Until these affairs took place, Tuxedo, Meadow Brook, Westchester, Cedarhurst, Orange, Staten Island and the Hudson river region will have a monopoly of the various social sets, and a few prominent families having luxurious homes in Newport and in the Berkshire region will remain where they are until the wintry blasts drive them to town.

Chicago, not to be behindhand, is also going to have her display of flowers.

The coming flower show, which on Nov. 9 will transform the bleak interior of the armories on the lake front into a floral bower, glowing with light and color and fragrant with perfume, promises to eclipse its predecessors in interesting features. The management proclaims a grand international competition in chrysanthemum cut blooms, to be participated in by every state in the American Union and by many of the provinces of Canada. The competition offers a prize of $5 for the most perfect gathering of 12 blossoms, 12 varieties from each state, the winning exhibitors competing again with each other for the international prize, which is $50. The contest has attracted wide attention and is sure to be of lively interest to florists and spectators.

The scale of points to be used in judgment by the Horticultural society provides that no first prize can be awarded to any exhibit scoring less than 85. The second prize is limited to 75 and the third to 65. In cut chrysanthemums the prizes range from $15 to $2, in plants from $10 to $3. Cut orchids receive as high an award as $40. Miscellaneous plants and decorations range from $75 to $3. Roses are rated lower than the fashionable chrysanthemum, receiving from $12 to $1. For the best dozen of the queen of the greenhouse never before exhibited in America the society offers a silver cup valued at $25. For the floral arrangement of a dinner table the winner receives $125, the second gaining a prize of $50. The awards for carnations range from $3 to $2, with the same scale of judgment for the little modest blossoms that Herrick says "bring in the spring," but in the present day the violet is the harbinger of the Thanksgiving turkey.

Pittsburg likewise is going to have a flower show, to give the inhabitants of the Smoky City a chance to see what new thing under the sun—and glass—has been accomplished in the way of chrysanthemums.

The chrysanthemum is older than the civilization of America, thousands of years older. It grew in the far east of the older continent centuries before the Spanish ships carried the Genoese navigator to the portal of a western world. It raised its shaggy head in far off China and Japan in days too remote to reckon the blossoming of the first seed. It is the national symbol of the Chinese, the Japanese and the Siamese, and has twisted its inquisitive petals around the life, the art and the literature of the orient. Every year imperial garden parties are announced to honor the glories of the chrysanthemum, and master and slave, noble and plebeian, the exalted and those of low degree pay homage to the blossom that has watched the rise and fall of countless worlds and has carved its image on the historical tablets of succeeding generations.

The chrysanthemum is first mentioned in the floral lore of England in 1754, when it was introduced by Chinese traders and nurtured by the famous horticulturist, Miller of Chelsea. The flower, however, did not thrive in its transplanted home and apparently left no traces of its early efforts at dissemination, for 50 years later it was reintroduced into the British islands through French channels. The blossom that came from Marseilles revived no memory of the earlier Chinese flower in English minds. A discussion arose as to its name and botanical antecedents, and the result was the musical title of chrysanthemum, the Greek "gold flower."

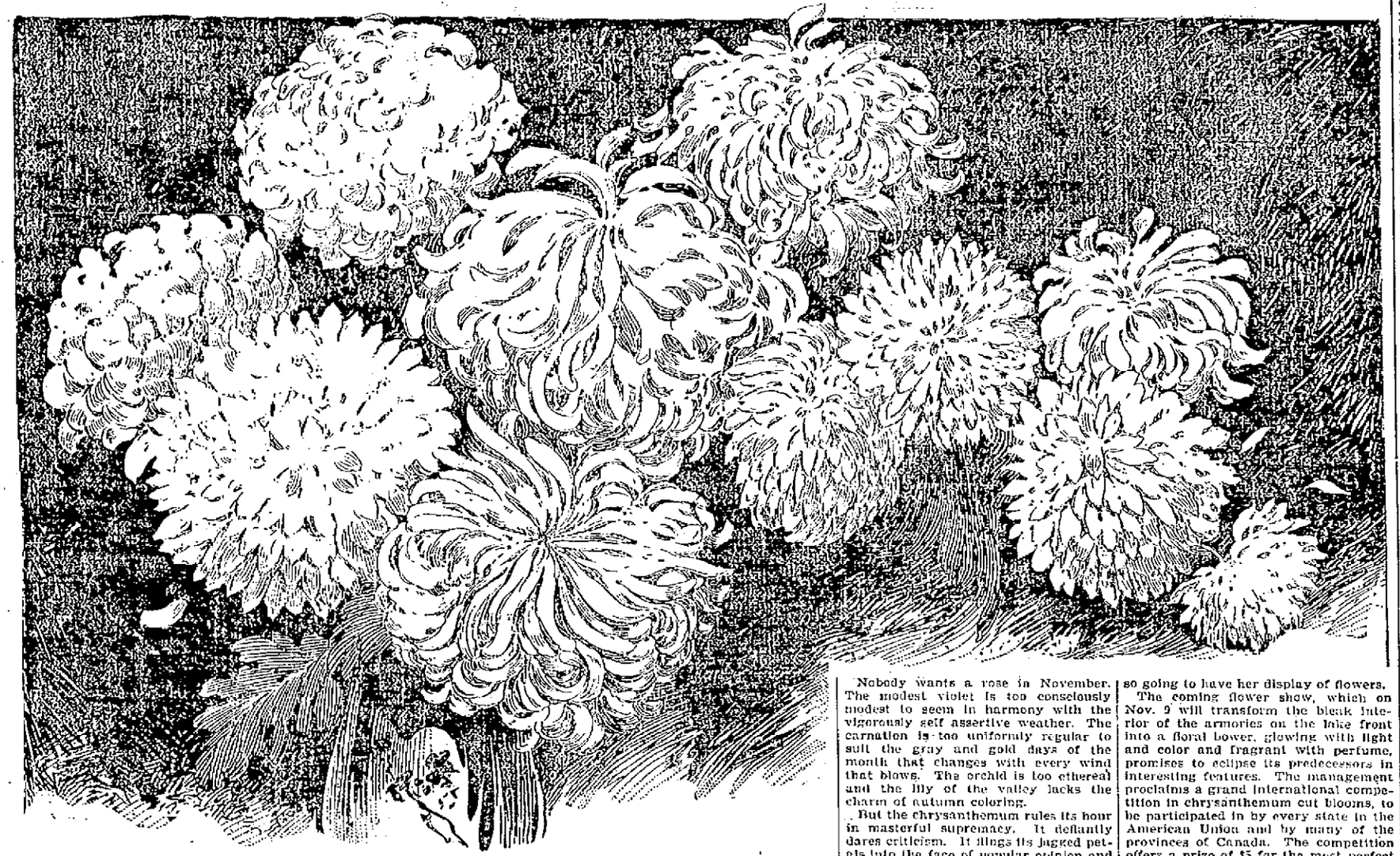
The beautiful, jagged blossom soon grew discontented with the limited soil of the older world and longed for fresh conquests with the ardor of the boyish emperor of an earlier time. It inveigled its seed into the stock that filled the hulls of trading ships in the preliminary quarter of the present century and soon thrust its gorgeous head haughtily above the quieter buds of the old fashioned gardens that bloomed in stately elegance in the days when Madison was president.

The soil of America is particularly adaptable for the production of mammoth chrysanthemums, and it easily stands first among the nations, even of the orient, in its successful growth of the large flower. Seeds speedily ripen in the dry, clear atmosphere of autumn and the blossoms frequently measure 10 inches in diameter. So rapidly did the chrysanthemum grow into popular favor in the United States that it became necessary in 1889 to organize a national society for the study and propagation of the fascinating blossom. The association aims "to supervise the dissemination of new varieties of chrysanthemums, to prevent the introduction to commerce of poor or worthless specimens, to insure correct nomenclature, to stimulate the formation of local societies and to encourage better methods of culture." There is also affiliated with the National Chrysanthemum society a national rose as well as a national carnation organization.

The chrysanthemum has been made to show such an infinite variety of attributes, ranging from profound, unredeemed ugliness to extreme beauty, that all tastes can be suited in such an exhibit. Nature, having deprived this flower of fragrance, supplies compensatory traits in bestowing extraordinary size, wonderful coloring and an aggressiveness and self assertion that win regard.

There are some chrysanthemums that are really the most impudent looking objects in the floral kingdom. The head of a burly football player or a Skye terrier is less impudent. But this sort of thing wins, even in a flower, and the chrysanthemum is sought for by many because it is the very opposite of the daisy. It may be yellower than a smallpox flag or the "yellow kid," or more insolently red than a brick, yet it is bought and paid for and taken home and cared for. It is at its best when its counterpart, the head of the football player, is most in evidence, and the flower and the athlete share public approval together.

To grow these flowers employs the services of an army, and ere they reach the buyer's hands many others find employment. So that the absence of scent and delicate beauty may be pardoned the chrysanthemum. Its effectiveness as a show flower cannot be denied. In masses it simply awes the masses, and it is worth while to go to a flower show simply for the purpose of hearing the exclamations and remarks made by the astonished visitors.



A DISPLAY OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

AN AFTERNOON FROCK.



THE NEW TEA JACKET.



Dress Fabrics.

Solid colored dress fabrics will be much worn the coming season. Birdseye effects in self colored goods will be very popular. Armures come under this head, and they are to be found in all of the new shades. A novelty suggests the Bedford cord, and it is called cable cord. In mixed materials there is a covert cloth, with iridescent figures. Vicunas are to be found in soft, shadowy effects. Broadcloths, camel's hair and other soft textures will be much in evidence. All these materials promise that the tailor made suit will be very popular this winter.

THE NAMES OF DRESS GOODS.

Many of our fabrics and dress goods have French names, and we use them without much idea that they originally had any meaning. A walk between the counters of a department store is, however, full of suggestion, for, although shoppers are not always fully informed as to the nature of the materials described by the names, merchants not uncommonly announce these on a card above the fabric.

Armure is a material woven so that the cloth has the effect of being made with small seeds on the thread.

Bayadere comes from the dancing girls of the east, whose garments are made of stuffs crossed from selvage to selvage with stripes, and when worn these stripes appear to run around the body.

Boucle—A fabric having a marked curl or loop in the yarn, which is thrown to the surface. Boucle is French for curl.

Carreau—The same as checks, carreaux, meaning squares.

Drap d'Ete—An all wool fabric with a twilled face and broadcloth back, woven as a twill and finished as a broadcloth, with the gloss showing on the back of the fabric.

Gloria is a silk and wool material.

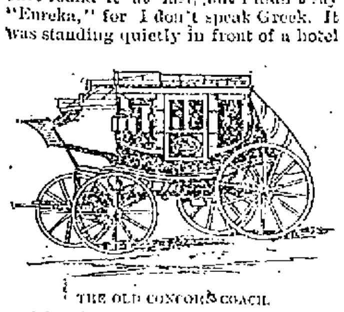
Vigoureux—An effect produced by printing the yarn of which the fabric is composed and using it without any regard to order or design.

THE OLD DRIVER'S STORY

Mr. F. A. Ober Entertained by the Stage Jehu.

[Special Correspondence.]

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Oct. 26.—I have found it at last, but I didn't say "Eureka," for I don't speak Greek. It was standing quietly in front of a hotel



THE OLD CONCORD COACH.

waiting for passengers, and so I stepped aboard and soon was whirled away in a cloud of dust. What I found was that same old stagecoach of our fathers which has become almost as scarce as that other semimythical creature of the past—the "dollar of our daddies."

The last one I had seen—I mean the stagecoach, and not the dollar—was in Cuba six years ago, and there they called it a "diligencia," pronounced "deelee-henthia," with the accent on the "hen." That one was plodding over a dusty road between two towns in the interior, a veritable old Concord, with huge wheels, stout leather straps and general make up as if inteed to last forever.

And I reflected as I climbed into this California vehicle and was rattled over the road like a pea in a skillet upon the mutations in the affairs of life, especially the life of a Concord coach. Why, I can remember the old stage that used to ply over the road between Boston and Cape Ann just before the advent of the railroad there. It was driven by one Trask, a merry old "whip," who took things easily and allowed his horses to do the same. I don't think he was like the stage driver who had driven 40 years in the same county, and who claimed in consequence to be a great traveler.

But Trask is still remembered by at least one saying of his, though it is now some 60 years since he uttered it. On his way to the Cape he passed through the town of Beverly, which was and is celebrated for the excellence and universality of its pork and beans. Every Sunday morning about three hours before meeting time you may see nearly all the Beverly heads of households ambling to or from the public bakery for or with their weekly pots of beans. Their liking for beans is proverbial and was then when old Trask drove the stage, and so when a rival stage driver found him obstructing the street one morning as he was helping into his coach an enormously fat old lady the said rival bethought himself of a witticism at his expense. "Come, get along with your old bean pot!" he sang out, and old Trask instantly replied, "So I will soon as I've got in my pork!"

The old fashioned Concord coach has been driven out of one portion and another by the advance of the locomotive and the building of railroads until now we find it only in out of the way places, which the railroad hasn't reached or which it is just about to reach, as is the case with the stage running between this beautiful city of Santa Barbara and Santa Ynez.

The latter place is far up in the hills where they rise to the dignity of mountains and is so small and obscure that it would be a waste of time almost to write about it, while Santa Barbara is so well known that it would also be a waste of ink to add another line to the thousands which have been written in its praise. Being thus "between the devil and the deep sea," as it were, the only thing interesting which suggests itself is a story the driver told me as we left the lovely Santa Barbara valley and began to climb the hills.

I had secured the choice seat on the box with the driver, and that worthy regaled me with stories of the road. "Do you see that big old oak?" he asked of me as we gained the thickest part of the grove and brought into view a widespreading live oak with vast trunk hollowed out by fire. I admitted that I saw it, and then he said: "Well, right there was the scene of our last hold up about four years ago. The how of it was about this way: The down stage from Santa Ynez was a-coming along at a jog trot, something as we are now, and it was as full of passengers as it could stick. There was a lot of miners and prospectors, some women, and on the box with the driver was a brand new deputy sheriff who had just been sworn in. He was a strapping big feller, full of fight, and had a shiny revolver stuck down into his boot leg. Well, they was a-coming down, as I said, and it was just about noon, hot as blazes, and all the passengers was hungry and sleepy. All of a sudden, just as that old oak hove in sight—you see, the road makes a sharp turn right here—the driver (it was Jack Williams held the lines, and his last trip, as he had a young man with him he was showing the route) he saw the muzzle of a rifle staring him in the face and heard a voice a-telling of him to pull up and not be slow about it either.

"Jack was surprised like and disposed to argue the question with the feller behind the tree, but he just poked the gun straight at him, and Jack he crawled down. There wan't but one man, and he wore a black cambric mask, but his eyes shone through the slits like the peepers of a wildcat, Jack said, and seemed to take in everything. Well, I'm blamed if he didn't make 'em all crawl out of the stage and line up on the bank yonder meek as Moses when the light went out, and then he just went through 'em one after another.

"The deputy? Oh, he didn't have no show at all. He reached down to his boot leg, but the highwayman pointed that rifle at him and said, 'Drop that!' And he dropped it p. d. q. and sat on the bank with the rest of 'em. He died last year, but about three years too late to save his reputation.

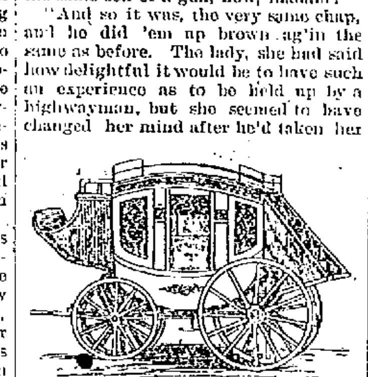
"Yes, sir, every mother's son and daughter of 'em set in a row on that bank and let that man go through 'em reg'lar. Only one of 'em made a kick, and that was one of the women. She couldn't hold her tongue to save her life, and she up and said, 'I'll bet a dollar you're a Democrat or a Populist, for no Republican would serve a woman such a shabby trick!' And the highwayman seemed riled, and he said, 'Madam, it don't matter what my politics are, but I guess I'll have to shake you up ag'in!' He had only got $2 or $3 the first time, but blame me if he didn't make her drop near $200 the second. Then he said, very politelike, 'Madam, it don't do for women to meddle with politics, you see.'

"Yes, sir, one lone man did the whole business, but the passengers said afterward that they didn't dare resist because they knew plumb sure the woods was full of accomplices. However, there they sat, like bumps on a log, when along come the up stage, and when the driver saw the row of men and women setting on the bank he bust out a-laughing, fit to split, and said to Jack, 'Say, what is this, a d——d picnic?' And the feller with the gun swung it round his way and said: 'That's what it is. Won't you git down and jine us?'

"Bill looked down the muzzle (it was Bill Matteson had the lines,) and he knew a hole when he'd got into it, and so he answered, 'Well, don't mind if I do.' And so down he clumb, and he didn't have many passengers, but they had to ante all the same, you bet.

"I know it was a disgrace to the state, but it's the truth. All the passengers forked over, both loads, and that highwayman got off with the boodle. But that ain't the worst of it either. Of course we had a posse on his trail soon's the news got to the city, but they never struck up with him. The first man that see him next was that same driver, Jack Williams, and it was this a-way: He was coming down two or three days later, and he had a woman on the box with him, and when he got in sight of the old oak he p'inted it out and said to her, 'Yes, madam, he stood behind that very tree.' And just then he saw that same old rifle muzzle looking at him, and he added, 'And d——d if that ain't the same son of a gun, now, madam!'

"And so it was, the very same chap, and he did 'em up brown ag'in the same as before. The lady, she had said how delightful it would be to have such an experience as to be held up by a highwayman, but she seemed to have changed her mind after he'd taken her



THE CALIFORNIA STAGECOACH.

purse and all her jewelry, not to mention the earrings out of her ears.

"No, they never got him, but there are persons say they've seen him since, and living in Santa Barbara too. What do I think? Oh, never mind what I think. I've troubles enough of my own." FRED A. OBER.

SKATEMAKING CENTERS.

There Are Only Five Factories In All the United States.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 2.—There are only five skate factories in the United States—two in this city, where more skates are made than anywhere else in America; one at Worcester, Mass.; one at Springfield, Mass., and one at Torrington, Conn. From these factories thousands upon thousands of skates are turned out annually.

It is in the summer months that the skatemakers are busiest. The rush of sales begins late in the fall, though the factories are open and turning out the goods the year round. Skates range in price from 50 cents to $6 the pair. More skates of the $1.50 grade are sold than any others.

The making of skates is an occupation requiring great skill, and only experts in steel are competent to supervise their construction. The metal is received at the factory in bars and plate. Its quality varies, of course, according to the grade of skate it is to be put into. For the high grade $5 and $6 skate first quality welded steel only is used, for the middle grades a lower, but still a good, serviceable quality, and for the cheapest grades cast steel.

Skate runners, and, in fact, all the other parts, are stamped out with a big steam punch. After this comes careful tempering. The lower part of the runner is made exceedingly hard, while the top is left soft that it may be easily riveted to the plates. Then the bottom is ground on a large emery wheel to give it the required curve from end to end and then on a smaller one to produce the hardly perceptible groove or crease that enables the skater to glide over the ice without slipping sidewise.

The new feature in skates this season will be the pointed toe. All ladies' skates are of this variety, but the men may have their choice of the wide or narrow toe. In the better grades engraved designs will appear on the toe plate this year.

New York city is the largest skate market in the United States when the weather is cold. M. L. B.

ABOUT DEALING IN FUTURES

The Practice Defended by Hon. D. R. Francis.

[Special Correspondence.]

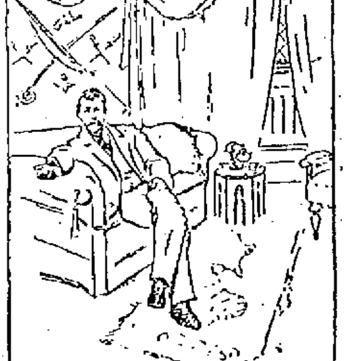
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—"The man who goes into a wheat corner loses money."

So says the Hon. D. R. Francis, ex-secretary of the interior. Mr. Francis probably knows more about grain speculation than any man in public life today, and he speaks with authority.

"There was 'Old Hutch' in Chicago," continued Mr. Francis. "He ran corner after corner in grain, and he became a pauper. There was John Inman in New York. He had made a fortune of several millions in cotton. Two years ago after a short crop he undertook to corner the cotton market. They unloaded so much cotton on him that it cost him half his fortune, and he died within six months. This is a large country, and the man who undertakes to corner any of its products has a pretty big contract on his hands.

"Corners."

"The first money I ever made was made in an oats deal. It was $15,000, and it seemed a very big sum. I have been in several other corners, and almost invariably I have lost. In 1882 four of us ran a corner in wheat and



"IT WOULD PUT BUSINESS BACK TWENTY-FIVE YEARS."

put the price up to $1.68 a bushel. The shorts got angry and went to Toledo, Indianapolis and every place where they could find wheat in the hands of merchants or farmers or millers, and they borrowed it for 60 days. Wheat began to pour in on us, and the price went down nearly 50 cents a bushel. The shorts lost money on the deal, but so did we. My share of the losses was $56,000."

"If corners are so unprofitable," I asked, "why do men run them?"

"They are forced into it," said Mr. Francis. "No man starts out deliberately to corner wheat or anything else. Suppose I have bought 100,000 bushels of wheat for future delivery. Some man on 'change, in the vernacular of the street, starts in to 'make me sick' by selling 100,000 bushels at a quarter or half a cent below my price. I have the same confidence that wheat will go up, and to protect myself I buy the other 100,000. If he offers another lot at a half cent less, I buy again. After a time I conclude that the sellers are going short of the market—selling stuff they haven't—and when I find they have nothing to deliver I very naturally try to put the price up. Of course if the other man had sold only what he had and could deliver the wheat, there would be no corner."

"How does the corner in grain affect the outsider?" I asked.

"It benefits him," said Mr. Francis. "It puts up the price of grain, and he gets more for his product than he would under normal conditions. In the case I just quoted to you all the farmers and grain dealers and millers from whom wheat was borrowed made money. The railroads got a big sum. The men who lost were those who were in the deal."

Speculation and Prices.

"What is the general effect of grain speculation on the price of grain?"

"I think it makes the price of grain higher than it would be otherwise, and the farmer gets the benefit of it. One reason for that is there are always more bulls than bears. A man who is new to speculation is always more likely to buy than to sell. He is like the fellow in Robson's play, 'The Henrietta.' When they asked him why he hadn't sold 'Henrietta,' he said: 'I'm going to do that today. I bought it yesterday. I couldn't sell it till I bought it, you know.' The man who goes into grain trading can't accustom himself at first to selling something he doesn't own, and he is much more likely to buy than sell. That really works to keep the price of grain above the normal. Then the ease with which grain is handled under the system of buying and selling for future delivery makes it possible for the farmer to get a better price for his crop than he could possibly obtain under the old conditions.

"The prices of grain are sent by the Western Union Telegraph company two or three times a day to every railroad station where there is a wheat buyer. When the farmer comes to the buyer and says: 'I want to sell my crop. I shall begin harvesting next week and I'll have about so many bushels,' the buyer can figure out exactly the price which he can afford to offer. The buyer knows that the price of October wheat is, say, 68 cents in St. Louis. He knows that he can wire me and I will buy one or two or three carloads at that figure for delivery in October. He knows just what it will cost to ship it. He estimates the shrinkage, and after deducting 2 or 3 cents a bushel for his profit he can make the farmer a fair price for his crop. Now, if that man could not sell to me in advance of delivery, he could not handle the grain on anything like a 2 or 3 cent margin. He would have to offer the farmer 50 or 60 cents under the cash price because he would take the risk of a falling market in the time it took to harvest the wheat and got it to St. Louis.

"Dealing in futures is good for the farmer in another way. The wheat crop, for example, comes to market in July and August. During those months the markets are always glutted with grain. The millers who were the chief buyers of wheat used to get together and agree not to pay more than a certain figure for No. 2 wheat, and often because of this combination the price dropped 5 cents a bushel in a day when the receipts were large. Now the millers cannot control the market. If they don't want to pay the cash price for wheat in August, some one else will buy that wheat and sell it for, say, December delivery at a price which will pay storage, interest and insurance. That insures the farmer a fair market for his grain at any season.

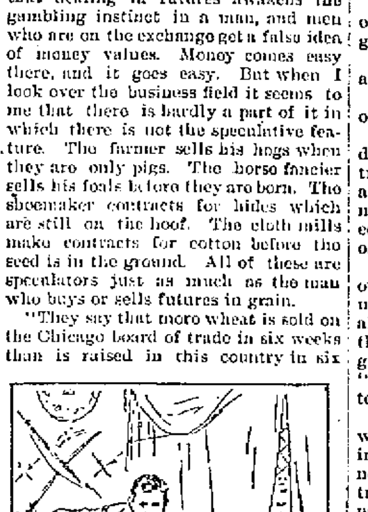
"It would put business back 25 years if dealing in futures were prohibited. Today the world is one great market for grain and cotton. Liverpool, Hamburg, Paris, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, are all one. I buy in St. Louis today. I sell the wheat in Berlin tomorrow, or perhaps I sell today and buy tomorrow. If I offer in Paris and my agent there wires me that wheat is selling below my price, I answer perhaps with an order to buy instead, and I sell futures here instead of buying for future shipment. The balance of prices all over the world is on a knife edge.

"In the last year I have gone into the export business very largely. I used to buy grain for cash, sell it for future delivery and keep it on storage in St. Louis elevators. It is harder to bring grain to St. Louis now because there are so many routes to the gulf over which grain can be shipped for export, and of course grain can be stored more cheaply in a country elevator than in a city elevator. I have my men all through the west buying grain for shipment abroad. Every night I send cable messages to Liverpool, Paris and Berlin offering grain for two months' shipment—that is, I offer it for shipment in December, January or February-March or November-December. The answers come in the next morning before 10 o'clock. The difference in time, you know, is about seven hours. I usually offer from 25,000 to 50,000 bushels to each of the three markets. Suppose I received orders from each of these markets the next morning for 60,000 bushels of wheat. If it is for December-January shipment, I may buy December wheat that morning, or I may buy November wheat and afterward sell my November and buy December or January. In either case I am protected against loss because if I have to pay more for my December wheat later than the price at which I sold it abroad I have a profit on the November wheat, which balances my loss. Now, if I could not buy futures against it, I could not possibly take the risk of selling 150,000 bushels for future shipment. So if dealing in futures were prohibited business would be very seriously restricted.

The Moral Side.

"There is another side to grain futures, and that is the moral side. I have given that a great deal of serious consideration in the last year or two because I have six children, all boys, and I have had to consider what I would do with them, whether I would put any of them into my business or not. I know that dealing in futures awakens the gambling instinct in a man, and men who are on the exchange get a false idea of money values. Money comes easy there, and it goes easy. But when I look over the business field it seems to me that there is hardly a part of it in which there is not the speculative feature. The farmer sells his hogs when they are only pigs. The horse fancier sells his foals before they are born. The shoemaker contracts for hides which are still on the hoof. The cloth mills make contracts for cotton before the seed is in the ground. All of these are speculators just as much as the man who buys or sells futures in grain.

"They say that more wheat is sold on the Chicago board of trade in six weeks than is raised in this country in six



"STOCK SPECULATION IS A GREAT DEAL WORSE THAN GRAIN SPECULATION."

years. That is true, but most of it is the same wheat sold over and over again. My contract with an importer in Berlin may be transferred through a half dozen hands before the time to deliver the grain, yet the actual grain is intended for delivery all the time.

"The export trade is something which most people overlook when they figure up the transactions on the Merchants' Exchange. In the recent flurry in grain they reported that I had made $300,000. Now, it is a fact that I had sold grain for export before the advance began, and that I did not count on the market going up. So I did not buy until there had been an advance which cost me $4,800. After that I bought more wheat and evened up. I suppose I've made some money out of the advance, but nothing like the sum reported."

"Sharp advances stimulate speculation, do they not?"

"Yes. They bring a great many people into the market who know nothing about the conditions of trading. Directly after the publication of that story concerning my profits in wheat I received letters from three women, one inclosing $1,000, another inclosing $300 and another a smaller sum. The writers wanted me to invest the money for them. I didn't even know them all. Of course I returned the money.

"Conditions have changed a great deal in the last 15 years. There are fewer outsiders trading on the floor of the exchange and the dealings in futures there are confined almost entirely to the professional grain men. Where the gambling is done is in the 'bucket shops,' the places where not a bushel of actual grain is ever bought or sold. The bucket shops are merely gambling houses, and they ought to be closed up. To prevent trading in futures on the grain and cotton exchanges would injure legitimate business. They have tried it in Berlin, and from what I can hear it has resulted merely in driving the traders from one place to another."

The German Law.

"What do you think of the feature of the German law which requires the public registration of every man who deals in futures through a broker?" I asked.

"It seems to me an excellent provision," said Mr. Francis. "There is no objection to it, provided the details of the transactions between brokers and their customers are not made public. It might prevent clerks and other persons holding positions of trust engaging in purely speculative transactions in which they would be tempted to use their employers' money.

"Stock speculation is a great deal worse than grain speculation in many ways, I think," said Mr. Francis. "Men run railroads not to earn dividends for their stockholders, but to make the stock go up or down for the purpose of speculation.

"I tell you the successful trader in stocks as well as in grain or cotton has got to know what is going on in every part of the civilized world, and I don't know an occupation which demands such constant thought and such a wide range of current knowledge as trading on the great exchanges. The man who is not prepared to give his whole attention to it would better let it alone."

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

MUCH GOVERNED.

An Instance of Austria's Magnificent Bureaucracy.

[Special Correspondence.]

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—Some European press correspondents have intimated that Austria will stand by Spain in her dispute with the United States over the Cuban question. Austria is a pretty good partner for Spain and understands the value of a body of free and self governed citizens about as well as Spain does. The following incident, which happened here, shows how Austrians must love a government that concerns itself so much with the private affairs of its citizens:

Vienna has a great hospital and medical school which attracts a good many American students. On the Fourth of July a party of American boys rooming in a pension on Hoefergasse decided to celebrate the anniversary of the immortal Declaration of Independence in a very mild manner by displaying the stars and stripes from an upper window of the house. But the flag of liberty had not been floating in the Austrian breeze more than half an hour when a Vienna policeman knocked at the door and demanded an explanation.

"That is not the flag of Austria," he said. "What do you mean by displaying such a banner without the authority of the police?"

The Americans assured him that no offense was intended to the Austrian government.

"Then it is not a signal of the anarchists?" asked the official.

No. On the contrary, it was the flag of the United States.

The policeman withdrew and the students supposed that was the last of the trouble. But an hour later the officer appeared on the scene again, accompanied by a sergeant of police, who wanted to know the significance and purpose of that flag.

"If it is the flag of the United States of North America," said the official, using the mile long designation which all Germans affect when referring to the country that in the English language is known simply as "America," "why do you hang it out of a window today for the first time?"

The students tried to explain that it was the anniversary of their country's independence, but in Europe they have no such national birthdays and the Austrian did not easily comprehend. Finally, however, he seemed to be satisfied that the foreigners intended no hostile demonstration against his government and withdrew from the scene, leaving the students once more to their pleasures.

But the end was not yet. At the end of another hour another policeman made his appearance and said that the chief of police would graciously allow the students to put out their flag—only it must first be examined by an officer who should see to it that the fastenings were secure. Accordingly the policeman made his way up stairs and carefully inspected the flag. He thought the rope was not strong enough, and another piece was therefore sent for and made fast. Then at last he concluded that everything was all right and that nobody on the street would be injured by the fall of this bit of muslin.

If anybody wishes to find other examples of bureaucratic overgovernment, let him go to Austria.

JOHN THORPE.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

STYLISH WOMAN

Like the Poet, She is Born, Not Made.

A Handsome Black Velours Dress and Blouse Described—Some Nice Home Dresses—A Dinner and Evening Dress for a Young Lady.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov 2.—Style is a difficult word to define. We say such a thing is or is not in style, and those who hear it understand that the article in question is or is not in fashion. But when we speak of any special garment or outfit as being stylish that means much more, and immediately the feminine mind grasps the idea that there is that peculiar and unknown, or rather indescribable, quantity about it which lifts it above the level of mediocrity. Style is not always elegant, and elegance



STYLISH WINTER COSTUME.

is not always style. Some people are born with the capacity of looking stylish in almost anything, and others are obliged to content themselves with ladylike elegance. One can't be both, and it is the stylish woman who carries the day. It is contained, this style, in a frill of lace, a bow, a collar daring to the verge of vulgarity, but never quite reaching it, a slight exaggeration of all the accepted modes in vogue, and it must be worn with an air of imperial belief in one's own superiority. Style, I think, belongs rather more to the large than the little women, yet some little women do manage to get their clothes on sometimes in the proper way to earn for them the name of being stylish. To those anxious to be called stylish let me say that it requires the most absolute neatness and that everything about the whole outfit from shoes to hat must be perfect after its kind, and all must harmonize. I know some quite old ladies who are admired for their style. I think, after all, that stylish people are like poets—born, not made.

But if there is any one who longs for the distinction let her study a costume from tiny patent leather boots to the top of a new hat, including all the rest. First, the dress skirt was of black velours, entirely plain, with a featherboned skirt, standing out in deep, rich folds. The coat, or substitute for one, was of gray faille in unusually heavy cord made in blouse form. The bottom of it was slashed all around to the back, where it lay in one double box plait. There was a belt of black ribbon with a fancy gold buckle. The sleeves were in coat shape, with gold braiding, and there were plaited cuffs made of doubled astrakhan. Over the shoulders and down the front was a plastron of black astrakhan, with a slashed collar stiffened like the shoulder pieces with featherbone. All around the edges was a trimming of black braid with gold beads upon it at intervals. This was doubled down the front, and there were six frogs and breloques of the same metal. The quaint hat was of dark gray felt, with a high plaited crown and a tuft of black plumes. Inside the slashed collar was a very full puffing of white crepe lisse, with tiny black lace leaves dotted on it like the black spots on ermine. There were three rosettes close together, tucked along the side of the brim of the hat. Straw colored gloves and a black para-



HOME DRESSES.

sol with a gold handle finished this stylish costume. Naturally a chamois vest would be worn under it for cold days.

A very handsome gown for home receptions and dinners was a thick black repped silk and wool stuff. There was a basque lavishly trimmed with narrow hercules braid. The sleeves were of ivory satin duchesse. Sleeves and collar were both ruffled with white silk mull.

Tea gowns and tea jackets are also made in the old accepted loose and graceful shapes, though with more lace than ribbon in their trimming.

OLIVE HARPER.

Case In Point.

"Love," Miss Capitola, is stronger than death."

"Yes, but it can't survive the dyeing of whiskers, Mr. Wellalong."

And the proposal that was trembling on the lips of the elderly lover never got any farther.—Chicago Tribune.

First class job printing done at this office.

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FREE TO ALL MEN

"If you dumped a cart-load of gold at my feet it would not bring such joy and gladness into my life." So writes a prominent man after using the method of self-treatment that has restored so many men who had been wrecked by excesses, over-work or evil habits of youth. A little book that makes it all plain may be had without charge by writing THE ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Marital Strength, Vitality, Manhood, Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental forebodings disappear at once. The effects of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored to men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

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Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they chit the mark every time, and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 30 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

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Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of man, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it today—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

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To the Honorable the Justices of the Superior Court, within and for the County of Middlesex. Respectfully libels and represents, Fred L. Davis of Lowell in said county, that he was lawfully married to Annie M. Davis, now of Manchester in the state of New Hampshire, at Lowell, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1881, and thereafterwards your libellant and the said Annie M. Davis lived together as husband and wife in this Commonwealth, to wit at Lowell in said County of Middlesex, that your libellant has always been faithful to his marriage vows and obligations, but the said Annie M. Davis being wholly regardless of the same at Lowell on or about the first day of February A. D. 1892, did commit the crime of adultery with one George Colwell in Lowell at his dwelling house on Broadway, in said Lowell. Also the said Annie M. Davis did commit the crime of adultery with one Charles H. Webber on divers occasions, at Lowell, between the first day of January 1897 and the twenty-third day of March 1897. Also that said Annie M. Davis did commit the crime of adultery with some person to your libellant unknown on or about January 1st 1897.

Wherefore, your libellant prays that a divorce from the bonds of matrimony may be decreed between your libellant and the said Annie M. Davis.

Dated this fourteenth day of October, A. D., 1897. FRED L. DAVIS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, MIDDLESEX, ss.

SUPERIOR COURT.

October 15th, A. D. 1897.

Upon the libel aforesaid, it is ordered that the libellant notify the libelee to appear before our Justices of said Court, at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Monday of December next, by causing an attested copy of said libel and of the order thereon, to be published in the Lowell Daily Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, in the County of Middlesex, once a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said last mentioned day, and that an attested copy of said libel and order thereon be sent by registered letter to the residence of the libelee, if known, and that she may then and there show cause, if any she have, why the prayer of said libel set forth should not be granted.

THEO C. HURD, Clerk.

A true copy of the libel and of the order thereon. Attest, THEO C. HURD Clerk.

They are sampling

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At Goodale's Drug Store. Call and try a sample dose, free of charge.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

MIDDLESEX, ss

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, and all other persons interested in the estate of William Cathcart, late of Lowell, in said county, deceased.

Whereas, Mary Cathcart, administratrix of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court her petition for license to sell at private sale, in accordance with the offer named in said petition, or upon such terms as may be adjudged best, the whole of a certain parcel of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell in said county, on the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1897, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said administratrix is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to each person interested in the estate fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in The Lowell Daily Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntyre, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-sixth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. —S. H. Folsom, Register.

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DR. KINGFORD'S

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At Goodale's Drug Store. They are sampling this wonderful preparation free. It will pay you to try it.

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JUST FOR FUN

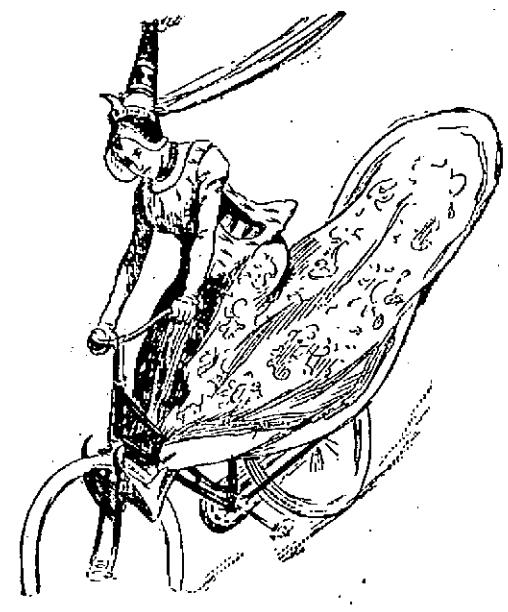
THE WOMEN OF A NUMBER OF AGES AND THEIR CYCLING COSTUMES.



This was a favorite costume in the days of Pericles.



Up and down the corridors of the palace of Louis XVI.



In mediæval times they used to coast down from the castle occasionally.



"The tender grace of a day that is dead."

A BUSINESS DELUSION.

"Bookkeepers seldom get a day off."

"That's so. Their employers think they get exercise enough running up and down their columns of figures."—Chicago Record.

FIRST IMPRESSION.

"Don' go by fust impression," said Uncle Eben. "Whah'd folks be now ef de man dat diskivered de oystuh hadn't stopped ter pry open de shell?"—Washington Star.

HARD TO ACCEPT.

"What do you consider the most astonishing event in a man's life?"

"His discovery that his children are old enough to think for themselves."—Chicago Record.

SIMILAR PRODUCTS.

"The rising young actor," said the Cumminsville sage, "is much like a persimmon. He isn't really at his best until he has encountered two or three good, hard frosts."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

SAD MEETING.

Two wan, ghastly, forlorn specters encountered each other unexpectedly.

"Let me pass!" exclaimed one of the two, with a feeble attempt to be haughty and scornful. "I am Trilby."

"I will," replied the other, with a hollow cough, stepping aside. "I believe you are deader than I am. I'm 'The Heavenly Twins.'"—Chicago Tribune.

MORE INSTALLMENTS.

The savings banks may well complain,
The tailor man repine,
The jeweler protest in vain,
And tradesmen grow malign.
They hoped for better things this year
Than lately they have known;
But now the chainless wheels appear,
To make the earth their own.
—Detroit News.

SHE ISN'T THE ONLY ONE.

"She has a wonderfully forgiving nature," said one young woman. "I offended her, unintentionally, and when I spoke to her about it she said she was perfectly willing to overlook the past."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "That is a specialty of hers."

"What?"

"Overlooking the past. She says that she is only 28 years of age."—Washington Star.

A WISE MAN.

There was a man most wondrous wise,
And ditto wide awake,
Who never bragged about the pies
His mother used to bake.
He died, and his poor, weeping wife
Told all the neighbors there
That she had lived with him through life
And never mussed his hair.
—Denver Post.

A SOLITAIRE.

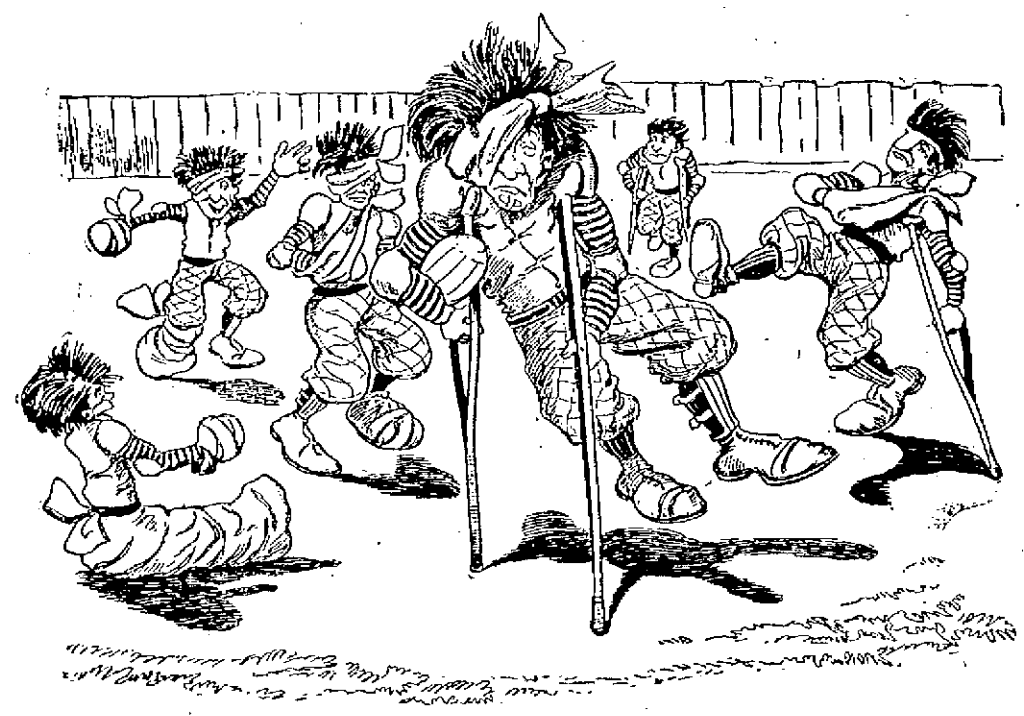
I often heard that like cured like,
But still of proof had none,
Until I found her heart a stone
And melted it with one.
—New York Journal.

NONE BUT THE BRAVE.

"What is courting danger, uncle Simon?"

"Any kind of courting."—Chicago Record.

AFTER THE FOOTBALL GAME.

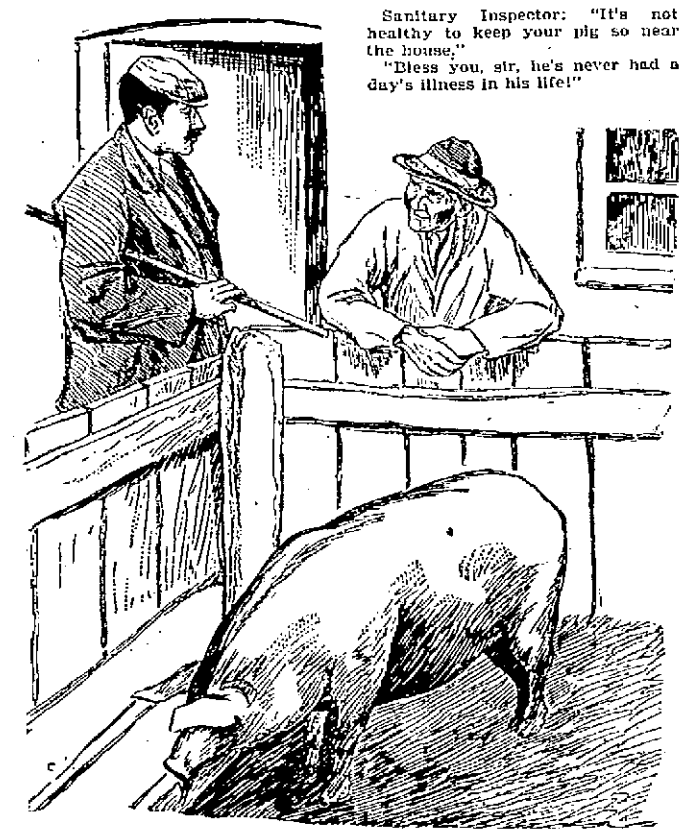


"IT WAS A FAMOUS VICTORY!"

NEVER TOUCHED HIM.

Sanitary Inspector: "It's not healthy to keep your pig so near the house."

"Bless you, sir, he's never had a day's illness in his life!"





"Of course I know you don't need one, but if you should happen to hear of any one wanting a well bred puppy think of me, don't you know!"

KNEW HIS BUSINESS.

Merchant—Have you had any experience in chinaware?

Applicant—Years of it, sir.

Merchant—What do you do when you break a valuable piece?

Applicant—Well—er—I usually set it together again and put it where some customer will knock it over.

Merchant—You'll do.—Tit Bits.

BUSINESS RESUMPTION.

"Yes," said Mr. Northside, "prosperity has returned."

"But what evidence have you?" asked Mr. Perrysville.

"Well, before the panic began my wife used to go through my clothes for change, and lately she has resumed business."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

NOT LARGE ENOUGH.

Golang—I am going to buy me a larger safe and want to sell my old one. What will you give me for it?

Sprocket—What could I do with it? It is not large enough to hold my wheel.—New York Journal.

MODERNIZED.

"Correct the sentence, 'Don't never look a gift horse in the mouth.'"

"Don't never look a gift bicycle on the name plate."—Chicago Tribune.

MAY HAVE CHANGED.

"Is she a blonde or a brunette?"

"I don't know. I haven't seen her for a week."—Chicago Post.

A REGULAR WINDFALL.

Bailiff—Not one case today!

Justice—Too bad! but yonder comes old Jinkins bilin drunk. Get him to stagger this way an I'll fine him $10 for contempt of court!—Atlanta Constitution.

THE CAUSE OF CONFUSION.

"Isn't it strange the way people make mountains out of mole hills?"

"Oh, I don't know! When you aren't big enough to see over them, there isn't much difference."—Detroit News.

WHAT HE GOT.

Tommy—What did you get on your birthday?

Willie—Why, I got born, of course.—Chicago News.

IN DARKEST AFRICA.



"WITH THIS RING I THEE WED!"

STANDING



ON THE ROAD.

She gave him a scorching glance. However, he had his bicycle face with him, and he didn't do a thing but return it with interest.—New York Press.

AN EPITAPH.

Sacred to the memory
Of the business of a plumber,
Massacred
By an Indian summer.
—Detroit Journal.

IN SEEMING INNOCENCE.

Elsie—My husband is very hard to please.

Louise—He must have changed considerably since he married you.—Tit-Bits.

TOO HIGH.

"Painter, I hear, goes in only for high art."

"Wonder if that's why they always 'sky' his pictures."—Brooklyn Life.

CHAINLESS JOKE.

He—You won't know me when I get my new chainless wheel.

She—Why?

He—Because I'll be riding around incog.—New York Sun.

SENATOR EVARTS' JOKE.

Senator Evarts, upon being asked if he did not find the drinking of "different wines at a dinner" injurious, replied, "No, it is the indifferent wines that trouble me."—Argonaut.

INFORMATION.

Bobby—Paw, what is a statesman?

Mr. Ferry—A statesman is a misguided person who tries to usurp the rights of the newspapers to run the country.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A NATURAL MISTAKE.

The poet, with his dangling curls,
Is feeling now much gayer,
For he's admired by all the girls
As some great football player.
—New York Journal.



HE'S ONLY BLOWING IT NEARER.

THE NEWS FROM HOME.
(By the rural correspondent.)

Sheriff's made a levy,
An ain't a mule ter hitch;
Billy's got the measles
An daddy's got the itch.

Sammy's gone ter preachin,
An eatin more each day;
Jim give Sal a bicycle,
An both has run away.

Uncle went ter county court
An got into a row;
Justice give him 30 days.
No more news just now.
—Atlanta Constitution.

REVISED PROVERBS.

Better 50 miles of walking than a cycle of last year.

A hair on the head is better than ten in the soup.

If wishes were horses, beggars would eat beefsteak.

All is not gold that comes from the Klondike.

A rolling stone gathers a great deal of mud.

You can't eat your wife's cooking school cake and have pleasant dreams.

Three may keep a secret if two of them are dead, provided the third is not a woman.—New York Journal.

CURRENT EVENTS

WOMEN WHO DRINK.

DR. SPARKS CLAIMS THE LIQUOR CURSE IS INCREASING.

The Cause of It All—Foreign Travel and Illness Seem to Help the Thirst Greatly—Young Women Are Drinking as Well as Old.

"Inebriety among women is increasing to an alarming extent."

This is the statement made recently by Dr. Agnes Sparks at the meeting of the Medico Legal society, and with a view to discovering whether or not it is noticeably the case in New York and vicinity I made inquiries in various directions with the following results:

At the Keeley institute the number of women received for the treatment of inebriety has increased during the past three years over 50 per cent; at the Westchester sanitarium the increase of those applying for treatment has been 38 per cent; at Bellevue hospital during the year 1892 there were 1,195 women patients in the alcoholic ward and during the present year there have been 1,370. Inquiries at police headquarters show that in 1891 there were 7,830 women arrested for drunkenness in the city of New York, while during the past year there have been only 1,620.

These statistics, taken in connection with other investigations, such as inquiries among physicians, policemen, etc., have brought out the astounding fact that, while inebriety among the poorer and less educated class of women has decreased to a very considerable extent, inebriety among what we may term the "middle" and "upper" classes of women is steadily increasing.

To be sure, at Bellevue there has been an increase of about 300 patients, mostly foreigners, during the past five years, but the officers in charge there assured me that the increase was only in proportion to the increase of population. The reports at police headquarters are so encouraging as to lead one to hope that if during the next few years the decrease is as rapid as it has been within the past five years a woman arrested for the crime of drunkenness in New York will be an unheard of occurrence.

On the other hand, in the institutions where the rich or well to do and educated lay patients are received for the treatment of the "disease" of drunkenness the numbers increase rapidly year by year, while physicians state that private tippling among women who do not show themselves at such institutions is rapidly increasing also.

Dr. Agnes Sparks says this is more frequently caused by pain and desire to relieve pain than by anything else, since gin and brandy and whisky are antidotes for many of the aches and ills that the female sex is heir to.

"Oh, I suffer so!" says the daintily clad woman on her upholstered couch among her silken pillows. "Bring the brandy bottle!" And the brandy bottle is brought.

"Why did you get drunk?" asks the magistrate in the police court of the red faced woman who stands, awed and ashamed, before him in the dock. "Oh, such troubles, yer honor! If you had the many heartbreaking sorrows I have you'd drink, too," is the answer. So it's pain among the educated women and "trouble" among the commoner women that lead to drink, according to the reports they give of themselves.

The statistics which I have obtained concerning inebriety among women show that the majority of the women who drink to excess are married and mothers and between the ages of 28 and 45. Doctors declare that there were twice as many drinking mothers in the year 1879 as there were in the year 1890, and that countless babies are drunk from the time they are born till they are weaned.

There are, of course, always to be told the tales of women who drink cologne and other alcoholic decoctions in the shape of perfumes. Without, however, referring to this sly and secret tippling, there can be no question that the habit of drinking at table and openly is becoming very general among American women. On the American table the ice water pitcher is not nearly so prominent as it was five years ago, but claret, champagne and sherry are much more frequently to be seen. Ten years ago there were comparatively few American women who, even if they had wine served on their table, partook of it themselves at dinner, but now, with much foreign travel and association with the less puritanical women of European countries, the American women are beginning to look with contempt upon the glass of ice water, which they declare looks "cheap and nasty" on the dinner table.

A very large number of American women now visit Europe yearly, and I have yet to meet a countrywoman who after a trip to London and Paris did not return home less inclined to ice water and lemonade than she was when she started away. With the increase of foreign travel among American women comes a corresponding increase of wineglasses on American luncheon and dinner tables.

All this has not only to do with the rich. Foreign travel has the same effect upon the schoolteacher who goes to Europe as a member of one of the "tours" that take Americans over the continent in charge of the widely advertised "efficient guides." The little schoolteacher comes home firmly convinced that much ice water is unhealthy; that cheap claret is preferable, and that even a glass of beer, which a year ago she thought was a horribly "common" beverage, may be drunk with impunity at a music hall.

But, however foreign travel may affect our rich people and our schoolteachers, the police reports, to which I have above referred, show that our poorer classes and our streets are not likely to become "foreignized" by the immigrants we receive. Despite the fact that drunken women are taken to the police station during this year of 1897, the reports show that there are not half so many as there were five years ago, and if one stops to think one must confess that the sight of a drunken woman on a New York street is a very infrequent one.

In London the drunken woman may be found at almost every turning. Even Park lane is occasionally treated to such an exhibition, and riding about the city on the tops of the buses one has only to look below through the brilliantly lighted windows of the gin palaces to see dozens of women drinking their beer and gin in the same room frequented by the men.

There are young women with babies at their breasts, old women with grandchildren, and even great-grandchildren, clinging to their skirts, all drinking and carousing together, and there are no such sights as these to be found in New York, even in our east side slums.—Elizabeth L. Banks in New York Evening World.

A LITTLE WONDER.

YOUNG PALOMA SCHRAMM IS A MUSICAL PHENOMENON.

Though but Ten Years of Age, She Plays With Marvelous Skill—Precision and Persistence Are Her Life Keynotes—Her Remarkable Instinct For Composition.

Out of the great southwest there has sprung a genius. Little Paloma Schramm of Los Angeles, 10 years of age, is a marvelous musical performer and a meritorious composer. Local critics call her a phenomenon. If indications are reliable, she will be the greatest musical artist that the west has ever produced.

She was born in San Francisco, reared in Los Angeles, but her training has been essentially German. Her parents are from the fatherland. They are Teutonic to the core and have brought to the land of their adoption much that is sturdy, beautiful, aesthetic. Little Paloma has been reared in an atmosphere of music. Though but 10 years of age, she has forgotten when she played her first chord. Though but 10 years are on her sunny head, she plays with the marvelous skill of an erudite musician.

Music is her life, her world. She thinks and dreams of nothing else. The play of children is folly to her. Running her deft fingers lazily over the keyboard is her recreation. She is not happy except when rhythmical cadences are falling on her ear.

Precision and persistence is the keynote of this child's life. Harmony is the expression of her soul. She is known never to have struck a false chord. She knew as if by intuition the value of every tone and its relation to others. She seems so young and tender yet to startle the world. But there are those who say that her ability entitles her even now in spite of her youth to a high place in the world of music.

Paderewski listened to her once during his last concert tour in the west. The child played for him, and it is said became particularly interested. Charmed with the execution, the musicianly rendering, the soulful expression exhibited by this little artiste, as if to thank her he sat at the piano and played one of his own compositions which had not yet been published. Paloma listened absorbed. The great pianist came to a finale. He rose and left the piano. To his consternation Paloma took his place and played by ear the entire composition through without a noticeable error. Then the pianist prophesied great things.

At 8 years of age, when Paloma was interpreting Bach, Beethoven, Liszt and Handel with great expression, but little correctness, her instruction began. She was not a tractable pupil. She had her own little way and teachers found it difficult to discipline her. Although still too small to reach the pedals, a contrivance has been made by her father to remedy the difficulty. Straps of brass are made to pass under and over the pedals, which support two upright bars. These in turn have flattened pedals placed at right angles to the bars, on which the feet are rested.

One striking evidence of Paloma Schramm's genius is her instinct for composition. Through her brain exquisite sound combinations are always passing, like visions in a poet's mind. Her ability to reproduce is remarkable. She hears no composition that she cannot put on paper. Her creative genius is no less noticeable than her imitative power. Her little brain is so surcharged with melody that many nights she lies awake thinking out new symphonies, and she cannot find rest until the inspiration has passed away.

So deep, so praiseworthy, are her compositions that many people, hearing her interpret her own, are moved by emotion at her achievement. Those who have listened to her, as she sits rapt in the spell of her own music, find sympathetic tears coursing down their cheeks. "Dear little Paloma Schramm!" they whisper. "How wonderful!"

Once they took her to the height of Mount Lowe, 6,000 or more feet above the level of the sea. She gazed in childish rapture at the majestic sister peaks, the deep, abysmal canyons. She listened to the wind singing in the tall mountain pines, and she laughed with the echo that traveled across the breast of the secluded mountain side. Nature in all her grandeur was stirring the soul of the child musician.

She went back to the hotel and asked for a sheet of paper. Her fingers flew with the rapidity of her thought as she put down the notes of a new composition. At last it was completed as she sat in the shade of the quaint mountain house. Then she rendered it for the guests.

What a poem! The wind was in it, whistling mockingly and shrilly. The sunbeams tumbled through it in their haste. The echo of the mountain sang sweeter and gentler than the musical blast of the horn itself. In that musical picture the soft clouds learned to kiss the grand divinity of the mountain, while, through it all murmured the strange, propitious pine, singing of destinies.

To those who heard that little composition as they musked way up on the brow of the mountain it left an indescribable terror at the very wonder of nature. It opened up an avenue of beauty that their worldly eyes had never beheld before. It was the soul of a little 10-year old girl speaking, but it was the voice of a musician.

"Dear little Paloma Schramm! How wonderful!" they whispered.—Lucie France Pierce in Chicago Times-Herald.

Effect of the Railroad Accident.

There probably never was a railroad accident which made more wide spread consternation in theatrical circles than that awful tragedy at Garrisons, N. Y., recently. The fact that it was Sunday morning and that many companies were on their way into New York made it seem almost a certainty that at least one company was on the fatal train. In town, of course, it is a real fact that all the theatrical folk were on the second division became known, but it was another story at all the country houses along the Hudson, where information was only to be obtained by telephone. The news of the wreck was known in nearly every big country house from Peeks Hill to Matawan at breakfast, and one of the first reports had it that John Drew, May Irwin and the entire Frank Daniels company were on the train that had gone to the bottom of the river. By 9 o'clock the roads from Fishkill downward were a cloud of dust. In buggies and on wheels and on horseback the crowd was hurrying to Garrisons. Many house parties in the neighborhood of West Point made the trip down the river in rowboats.

Appearance of X Rays.

Professor Hoenigen says that if X rays could be rendered visible the appearance would be that of a room filled with smoke and lighted by a candle. They emanate in all directions from the air irradiated by them.

NEW HOTEL FOR MEN

MILLS HOUSE NO. 1 IS A MODEL DWELLING.

It Is Intended For Self Respecting Men. Laundry Work For the Guests Will Be Done at a Low Price—It Is to Be Self Supporting.

At the recent formal opening of Mills Hotel No. 1 in New York Mr. D. O. Mills in his speech said:

"The building operations begun here nearly two years ago have aroused public interest and comment to a degree which I had not at the outset expected, or indeed desired. It is the first attempt on so large a scale to make as good provision for single men as the so called 'model dwellings' have sought to furnish for families. This seems a proper time to explain briefly its purpose and scope.

"My attention was called years ago to the difficulties of self respecting men who earned only small salaries or were hunting work in trying to live decently within their means. For single clerks, salesmen, mechanics, laborers, etc., thus situated, there were four kinds of accommodations to be had:

"First.—Respectable hotels. These charge not less than 50 cents a night for a room and on a corresponding scale for meals. Such prices are practically prohibitory to the class I have in mind.

Secondly.—Small hall bedrooms in private houses or flats. These are hot in summer and cold in winter. They cost at least $1.00 a week, and they secure no sitting rooms or meals. The lodger must go out to eat at a cheap restaurant, and is apt to spend the long evening hours in poolrooms, saloons or cheap concert halls, where alone he can find shelter, light and some degree of comfort.

"Thirdly.—Private lodgings in some family. This is apt to be in a tenement, under unsanitary conditions. It tends to destroy family privacy and breed family quarrels, as well as sometimes to promote immorality.

"Fourthly.—The cheap lodging house, charging from 15 to 25 cents for a bed and open to all comers. Those in New York are by no means the worst of their class, and in recent years they have been somewhat improved. Still, their ordinary condition has too often been filthy, physically and morally. Out of 115 in New York, having a capacity for 17,410 lodgers, only 59 have baths. They have accommodations for less than 9,000 men, and their baths are so unclean and so badly arranged that only an average of 500 lodgers use them—that is, only one man out of every 18. The other 57 of these houses, with over 8,000 lodgers, have no baths at all. The beds are seldom divided by partitions. They are often placed 20 or 30 or even more in a room and are of the 'double deck' type, destructive of health as well as of privacy.

"It is obvious that this is an utterly unfit accommodation even in a material sense for decent men earning small incomes. It may do for the loafer, the drunkard or the habitual 'rounder' seeking to save money on food and lodgings only to spend it on drink. This hotel is not intended to compete for the patronage of such people. On the contrary, it will positively refuse to harbor them. It is intended for self respecting men who propose to support themselves and want to do it in cleanliness, comfort and convenience, but want also to lay by something toward attaining an independence.

"Let me make clear, however, at the outset that it is in no sense a charitable concern. It is not to be supposed, of course, that I should turn completely aside from my lifelong avocations and interest to spend time, labor, thought and money in an enterprise so novel unless I were impelled by some other consideration than mere money making. It would be affectation on my part to deny a humanitarian impulse and a fervent desire to benefit my fellow men. But I seek to do this in a strictly business way without offending the pride or the praiseworthy independence of those whom I strive to serve. Mills Hotel No. 1 will differ from the ordinary lodging house most of all in its effort to give the man what he pays for—the very fullest possible equivalent for his money. But it is the intention from the very beginning to conduct the enterprise upon a business basis, and this implies that it shall be self supporting.

"I would not dwell upon this, but for my very earnest desire to avoid any misapprehension. No patron of the Mills hotels will receive more than he pays for unless it be my hearty good will and good wishes.

"There are some novel features which may justly special mention. The hotel will do laundry work for its guests at a very low price, but for unemployed men or others desiring it a room has been provided with tubs, hot and cold water and a drying chamber, where any one can wash his own clothes with ease and comfort.

"There are many men whose daily occupation requires constant walking or standing, and to them a hot or cold footbath in the evening would be a great relief and a positive benefit. For them a foot bath room has been fitted up.

"The ordinary baths are of the latest Gegen-strom variety, which is now so strongly approved by sanitary and hygienic experts, and they are placed in glazed brick and concrete closets, each with its lock, insuring privacy, cleanliness and healthfulness.

"We believe the free library will prove a very popular department, and the smoking, games and writing rooms are intended to make the guests feel that ordinarily they can be more comfortable in the evenings in their own 'home' than anywhere else.

"The bedrooms are intended solely for sleeping chambers. They are large enough for comfort, each lighted by a separate window, ventilated and heated perfectly. The great end aimed at was privacy and health with economy. We expect the general rooms to be found so comfortable and attractive that the patrons will not care to retire to their bedrooms except to sleep.

"The restaurant will be conducted upon the plan of paying for what you order, and we expect to prove that, even with a very low scale of prices, good and abundant food, well cooked and served, can be furnished at a fair profit.

"In short, the desire has been throughout to enable a man to live not only healthfully, but in a comfort and even luxury that will compete with the expensive and demoralizing attractions outside, at a cost of from $3.50 to $4 per week.

"The pioneers in this field of work were Lord Rowton and Sir Richard Farrant, whose Rowton Houses Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in London represent the best thing heretofore done on a large scale. We hope we have improved upon them in other respects as well as in size, but we have been greatly indebted to their experience and valued advice."—New York Tribune.

SUNBEAMS

The Rejection.



She—I cannot marry you owing to circumstances over which I have no control.
He (irately)—What circumstances?
She—Your circumstances.—Judy.

A Dead Failure.

"When does the fathers' congress open?"

"We've given it up—couldn't get the women to stay at home and take care of the babies so we could get off."—Chicago Record.

YOU'VE BEEN THERE.

The scenes of a farm life are hard to portray
To one who has never been there.
The sowing and reaping and making the hay
And raising young cattle with care,
The mist of the morning, the dew of the eve,
The wind and the rain and the snow,
Each plays a large part, as you well may believe.
I have been there myself, and I know!

It is quite like a pastoral poem to start
While the dew yet bejewels the grass
And drive all the cows to a pasture apart
Where a singing brook through it may pass,
And you linger awhile where the water flows cool
And the cowslips and peppermint grow.
It's a joy to watch those wee fish in the pool.
I have been there myself, and I know!

But at night when the milking time comes and you try
A young cow that's about three years old,
She objects to your presence and lets her feet fly,
While the pail slips away from your hold
And she spreads you out over the landscape maybe
In a manner not cautious nor slow,
Then the poetry fades to a startling degree.
I have been there myself, and I know!

When your city friends come to the glad summer time,
How they praise up your berries and cream!
And they talk of the healthfulness, too, of the clime
And declare country life is a dream!
Then your products will vanish with praise for their worth,
But dollars on bushes don't grow.
It's hard to raise cash, e'en though fertile the earth.
I have tried it myself, and I know!

There is much to be done when the harvest is near
And you're tired with the hay season, too,
But when all is made snug and the sawdrifts appear,
And the short winter day is soon through
Then the butternuts crack, and the popcorn will pop,
And the apples like rosy cheeks glow—
Why a farm is the jolliest place on the map.
I have been there myself, and I know!

Quite often some fellow, though bashful and shy,
In his good Sunday clothes neatly dressed,
Will call on a neighbor conveniently nigh
Whose daughter his fancy suits best.
Then the old folks will yawn as the clock's striking ten,
And to bed they'll obligingly go,
While the two draw their chairs a bit closer, and then—
Say! You've been there yourself, and you know!

—E. S. Blake in Boston Globe.

True to Life.

They were having some private theatricals, and Mr. and Mrs. Jenks gave the scene from "The School of Scandal" in which Sir Peter rates and reproaches Lady Teazle for her extravagance and other shortcomings. Edith Jenks, eight years old, was in the audience, and when asked at the close of the entertainment how she had enjoyed her parents' acting she electrified her hearers by saying in a tone of disappointment: "Acting! They were not acting. That's the way they're always going on at home."—Tit-Bits.

The Colonel's Guess.

The little girl was telling what she had learned at school.

"Tomorrow's lesson will be about the passive voice," she said. "You know what that is, don't you, Colonel Stillwell?"

"I can't say that my recollection on the subject is exact," he replied. "But I should infer that it is what you use when you happen to have a po' hand."—Washington Star.

Her Cyclometer.

She—Is this your cyclometer on the mantel?

He—Yes.

"Why, it only registers 2. Is that all the miles you have ridden in six months?"

"Oh, no. I keep that to tell the number of dollars I have paid in installments."—Yonkers Statesman.

How He Remembered It.

"You keep Thomas Carlyle's works, I suppose?" he asked of the clerk in the book store.

"Yes, sir. Do you wish to get the entire set?"

"No. I want the book entitled 'Summer Resorters.'"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

His Objection.

"Johnny," said the schoolboy's mother, "do you like your arithmetic?"

"No'm. I think the influence of that book is unwholesome and depressing."

"Why?"

"Because it is full of horrible examples."—Tit-Bits.

Misnamed.

Little Willie—Pa, why do they call Mr. Hamby a walking delegate?

Pa—Oh, it's a name they give to men who look after the interests of unions.

Little Willie—But he rides a bike everywhere he goes.—Cleveland Leader.

CATCHING A BURGLAR.

The Young Electrician's Clever Plan and How It Worked.

The brilliant young amateur electrician had a great scheme.

It so happened that there had been a large number of burglaries in the neighborhood, and the young electrician thought it would be a great thing for him if he could catch the perpetrators.

The father of the young electrician had great confidence in his boy, and in consequence he entered heartily into the plan.

"Late tonight when you come in," explained the young electrician, "you must leave your key in the door. That will be the bait."

The old gentleman nodded.

"I will have a wire strung so that the key may be charged with electricity," went on the young electrician. "That will be the hook."

The old gentleman rubbed his hands and nodded again.

"Between the bait and the hook we will land some of these prowlers tonight," asserted the young electrician.

"Well, I rather guess," returned the old gentleman enthusiastically.

That night the old gentleman went to his club.

The young electrician strung his wire and waited.

The policeman on the beat stopped at the basement entrance just to "get a bite" and see that no one had run away with the cook.

The young electrician became tired waiting and began experimenting with his wire and the battery.

The old gentleman came home from the club in a cab a little before midnight.

The cabman had "been there before," and he solicitously inquired if he should find the keyhole for the old gentleman.

The old gentleman thought it would be a good plan.

As the cabman turned a back somersault over the railing of the front porch he kicked the old gentleman in the stomach and knocked him down the steps.

He also gave a yell that could be heard eight blocks and landed on the neck of the policeman, who was just backing away from the basement door with a piece of pie in his mouth.

It spoiled the pie.—Chicago Post.

A Narrow Escape.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed as he crumpled up the paper he had been reading.

"What's the matter?" kindly inquired the old man who shared his seat in the smoking car.

"Well, I've had a mighty narrow escape," he said. "Been reading a good deal lately about the Klondike region, and I had about concluded to go up there in the spring and work for regular wages."

"They pay good wages there, I understand."

"Fifteen dollars a day."

"Yes?"

"Yes. But here's an item that says a day up there is about four months long."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Sounded Queer.

Mrs. Wickwire—Aren't you a trifle late in getting home?

Mr. Wickwire—I went to the theater. They had a matinee piece on. I have been to a good many plays of one kind and another, but this one is one you want to see to see sea scenery—

"Henry Wickwire! Have you been drinking!"—Indianapolis Journal.

A Father's Mean Trick.

Enamored Youth—I beg you, sir, for the hand of your daughter. I cannot live without her.

Old Grumps—Glad to hear it. I can't live with her. Name the day, young man, and have it soon.

Enamored Youth (backing off)—Um—er—please give me time to reflect.—New York Weekly.

His Work Was Poor.

Dismal Dawson—How did it work when you told her you was a yellow fever refugee?

Everett Wrest—She kinder grinned and says: "Oh, yes. I reckon you are about the yellowest fever refugee on the road."—Indianapolis Journal.

Accounted For.

Knight Stanze—Last night, sir, the audience was completely carried away.

Hargreaves—Oh, that accounts for it!

"Accounts for what?"

"For there being practically nobody there when I dropped in on the last act."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

They Serve the Purpose.

"Stone walls do not a prison make," read No. 2143 in a book from the prison library.

"Perhaps not," he mused, "but they give an imitation that would deceive the oldest inhabitant."—New York Journal.

A Beat, Possibly.

Boarder (warmly)—Oh, I'm knowing to the tricks of your trade. Do you think I have lived in boarding houses 20 years for nothing?

Landlady (frigidly)—I shouldn't be at all surprised.—Detroit Journal.

An Excellent Answer.

Teacher—What animal is it that has very strong limbs, a fierce temper, wild, bushy hair on its head, and is called the king of beasts?

Willie—A football player.—New York Evening Journal.

Repairing.

"Shall we," he asked, "repair hence?"

"Here," she answered simply, for her tire was already punctured.

In the meanwhile her kit comprised four carbines and a monkey wrench.—Detroit Journal.

A Sad Affair.

Waggs—Awful case of kidnaping in the next street.

Wiggs—Who was it?

Waggs—Messenger boy. He's asleep.—New York Truth.

A Brutal Sport.

"How tradition repeats itself!"

"Does it?"

"Yes. The original Cain rush resulted in the death of Abel."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Usual Way.

Impecunious Nephew—What, uncle! Ill again? Oh, how I feel for you!

Rich Uncle—Yes, you always do when you want to touch me.—Brooklyn Life.

Pat's Way.

Mike—Shure, an phere's thot illigant watch Of seen yer wid?

Pat—Faith, Of had to sell it ter got this shain fer it.—New York Journal.

FOR LADY READERS

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Modistes at Work on Evening Costumes.

FANCIES IN FLIMSY FABRICS.

Favorite Materials For Dancing Gowns. Some Simple Costumes—Mantles For Evening Wear—Furs and Other Accessories—Braid Grows In Popularity.

[Copyright, 1897, by American Press Association.]

Now that the street and visiting garments have been made up after their several kinds and offered to lovely women the ball and ceremonious evening gowns are being developed from crude materials into fitting attire for the angelic beings they are to adorn. Curiously enough, the colder the weather the scantier the amount of stuff put into the waist and sleeves.

Some weeks ago I mentioned the thin fabrics with their dainty jeweled embroideries and the pretty fancies in silk floss worked in floral or geometrical designs. I mentioned them only as they lay in their swathings of blue paper in the importers' warehouses and not as they now look, with all the witcheries that Dame Fashion knows how to add. These witcheries consist of flowers, feathers, ribbons, laces and jeweled beads and clever embroideries. Silks and velvets, satins and the dainty thin stuffs that float upon the slightest breeze are all among the materials for the young, while heavy moires, peau de soie, satin duchesse, terry and lyons velvet and embossed brocades are presented for the more stately gowns for matrons. Some of these think silks will almost stand alone.

The fine crepe lisses, the fishnets and the silk muslins are made in every conceivable style, the favorite being one where the outer skirt is of the mull or other goods and so gathered at the waist that it floats free and loose in the dance. Accordion plaitings are extremely pretty in the silk mulls. The fishnet silk lacesare made very simply in some ensemble in the most extravagant manner in others. One gown for a very grand ball had a skirt of pale pink silk muslin over a sulphur taffeta. By the way, this is quite a favorite fancy just now—the combination of sulphur yellow and pale pink. This skirt had six bias ruffles of pinked out crepe lisse in butter color overlapping each other so closely and gathered so full that the whole looked like a roll of feather trimming. I would not like to be obliged to pay for all that crepe lisse. There was another row of this ruffling, but only two inches wide, put around the skirt in tablier fashion. The waist was of the taffeta, with a draped berthe of crepe lisse and a belt and wide sash tied in the back, inside of the lisse, edged with a narrow pinked out ruche of the same. The sleeves were very simple little puffs.

This seems to be a sort of model for most of the dancing [illegible]es for the very young ladies, with so[illegible] variations. The berthe is sometime[illegible] and sometimes not, and the color[illegible] as well as the foot trimming, yet the general idea is the same. Items with rows of narrow ribbons above are very popular, and, in fact, prettier than the more expensive doubled ruffles. The narrow footing laces are seen in ivory and butter color, made into close ruches, and these one sees very often as a finish. In one very exclusive establishment I saw a pure white silk muslin gown made over white taffeta.

The underskirt fitted closely around the hips and the silk muslin was cut to conform to it exactly, only a trifle looser. Over this was a complete lattice work of butter colored valenciennes insertion half an inch wide, reaching to the bottom, where it ended in vandyke points over a full, deep ruffle of valenciennes of the same color. The waist was blouse style and covered with the insertion, and the neck was edged with a full plain frill of the wide valenciennes in the same width as that on the bottom. Pink in several shades, cardinal, magenta and turkey reds, blue in the pale sky and electric shades, green in nile, sage and emerald, are all quite new in these evening goods, besides other colors. The yellows are sulphur, canary and straw. The yellows as a general rule do not look as well as the other colors at night, unless they are placed over or beside pure white.

For young married ladies and girls in their second and third seasons the louires, pompadour and changeable taffetas are all favorite materials. One very handsome moire was in electric blue with an elegant design in rich white lace around the bottom, the pattern being woven so that there were points up the sides. There was a corselet piece at the top. The waist was pointed with a graceful combination of lace and moire, with ribbon bows as finish. A berthe frill of the same pattern of lace extended around the neck. On one shoulder was a pert little bow; on the other a tuft of ostrich plumes. The sleeves were puffs of lace and silk.

A pompadour silk was made in panels across the whole front, the panels being of the silk and the inserts being of plaited fishnet, with a very narrow row of white valenciennes between the plaits. This fitted to the figure like wax. There was a demitrain at loose trumpet plaits, held in position by lengthwise lines of featherbone. The color of this gown was in the faint and shadowy pinks and greens over a delicate ashes of roses ground. Under the lace was pink silk. There was a draped girdle of mossy green silk, and this was tied in a wide sash at the back, falling on the train nearly to the feet. The upper portion of the corsage was covered with white Russian lace net, draped very gracefully over the front to the top, leaving a point edge. There were lace epaulets over the short, puffed sleeves, and a pink damask rose with its foliage was daintily set above the right shoulder. A rather stately gown for a young married lady was of gold colored peau de soie. The skirt was but in a deep train, but had no foot trimming or indeed any save four rows of ribbon put on in strap form, with fancy bows at the bottom. This ribbon was in exactly the same shade as the gown. The waist was very quaint and picturesque. The front was open and filled in with pale blue and black brocade. There were a narrow belt and a gold buckle. The rest of the waist was in basque form, with gold buttons at the sides and two in the back. There was a berthe cut to conform to the shape of the shoulders, and this was outlined and embroidered in black and gold. The short sleeves had upturned cuffs, embroidered in a similar manner. About this was drawn a scarf of white crepe lisse, bended with fine gilt beads and pink pearls. This scarf was drawn up on the shoulders into puffed bows, and another was formed on the bust. None of the best people will wear a very low gown this season, so the dressmakers say.

Mantles for evening wear are as varied as the gowns. The majority are fitted in the back by means of heavy folds, and there are simulated or real sleeves. Hoods are seen, but most of them are finished with berthe capes, storm collars and rovers, or simply great fluted ruffs, bordered with some soft, fluffy fur, swan's down or feathers. They are lined richly with silks, generally in the light brocades, or the soft failles. There are some most beautiful evening wraps, made of white cashmere or camel's hair, and others in light gray, pale blue or pink. Fleet fur is seen on some of them, but moulton oftener, and many are richly embroidered in silver or gold threads and often beads. Heavy lace is sometimes used in ecru, champagne or tea stain color. These are then picked out here and there with fancy beading. Metal and bullion fringe is also put upon the collars, and, in fact, anything that is handsome and rich answers for the purpose of ornamenting the evening wraps. Dainty little knitted fascinators in fine split zephyr, white, pink or blue, are wrought with full ruche borders or scallops, edged with pearl beads, which jingle and make dainty music as the wearer moves. There are other fancies in beads and triangular bits of rich lace looped with ribbons.

To wear around the neck there are fluffy



NEW BALL COSTUMES.

silk mull ruffs tied with ribbon to match, and there are the sumptuous feather boas in white, black, gray or other color. All of these are beautiful, and, moreover, they are universally becoming, the oldest face gaining something of softness and grace. There are long gloves in a dozen new designs in the light colors to match the evening shades of dress material. Some gloves have the clasps almost like jewelry and are in all the dark and brilliant colors of this season.

The fans for evening are both large and small. Some prefer very large ones, and for them there are gauze, beaded, embroidered or painted, and some are of white lace applied over black gauze. Some are spangled, and there are some very large feather fans in the natural colors and others are mottled with different colors. There are also black and white ones. These are very large, but the gauze and lace fans seem to me to be favorites. Dancing slippers are of kid, plain, embroidered, beaded and also made with small bows of ribbon, with rhinestone buckles. Many of them are of satin, silk or brocade to match costumes.

Braid as dress garniture grows upon the popular taste as rapidly as did the rage for velvet ribbons, and it seems that human ingenuity has been taxed to its utmost to devise different styles of applying it. One of the prettiest ideas I have seen lately is a blouse tailor gown with an arrangement of narrow soutache, black on a gray cheviot ground. It was sewed on in an up and down design, the fronts being but six inches deep and the back part was 20 inches where it ended at the back side seams. There was a corselet effect at the waist which reached in a point to 18 inches in the center and narrowed up at the sides. The sleeves were untrimmed, but on the lower part of the blouse, reaching to the bust, the braid was sewed in the same up and down lines. It was an exceptionally neat and attractive design. More ornamental though no more elegant effects are obtained by using the picot edged braid or a straight line of braid with a zigzag edge. Some of it is in sewed figures and wide bands, put together firmly like passementerie, and ready to be stitched to the garment. The blouse waists in thick cloth are frequently almost covered with these designs, and others are decorated in military style.

MATE LEROY.

Directory For the Clergy.

Mr. Daniel R. Vermilye, an attorney of Oxford, O., is getting out a clerical directory which will contain the names, birthplaces and brief biographies of the 5,000 Episcopal ministers in the United States. The book is the idea of Rev. Mr. Lloyd of Hamilton, O., and it is after the plan of a similar work published in England of the Established church clergy. Mr. Vermilye will follow this volume with others containing sketches of the 8,000 Presbyterian and 20,000 Methodist ministers in America, and later he may take up the Baptist clergy.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 45	8 59	8 00	*7 07
8 23	7 43	8 55	*7 51
6 43	1 55	6 45	*7 35
*7 03	8 02	7 55	9 10
*7 20	8 10	*8 30	*9 10
*7 28	8 15	*9 00	*9 38
*7 31	8 50	9 15	§10 26
7 45	8 37	*8 30	*10 07
*7 55	8 35	10 00	11 15
*8 50	9 49	10 45	11 59
8 15	10 35	11 30	§12 07
9 40	10 40	12 00	§12 56
11 03	12 04	*1 03	§1 53
§11 42	12 23	*1 35	1 52
§12 16	1 05	2 03	3 04
1 40	2 58	*3 01	§3 40
3 00	4 25	3 41	5 03
*3 47	4 50	4 14	§5 32
§4 02	4 45	4 47	6 55
4 25	5 53	*5 00	6 45
§5 02	6 38	6 35	8 53
5 41	7 10	5 47	8 57
*6 02	7 05	6 14	7 36
*7 43	8 35	*7 30	§8 05
§8 49	9 42	*8 03	§8 58
		10 15	11 22
		§11 23	12 23

Sunday Trains.

†7 20	8 10	7 15	§3 05
†7 28	8 18	9 00	§10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	§1 57
§9 10	10 10	5 01	§5 53
§4 25	5 32	7 30	§8 34
§5 55	7 00	8 00	§8 34
		9 00	10 00

Western Division

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
0 50	8 03	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
0 25	10 30	10 25	11 46
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 08
12 03	1 37	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 58	3 40	4 55
2 20	3 44	4 25	5 45
3 55	4 52	5 01	6 20
4 25	6 23	6 04	7 18
5 10	6 42	6 55	7 49
6 15	7 28	9 40	10 37
7 00	8 00	11 15 R	12 51
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 28	11 15	12 55
4 15	6 26	5 00	6 25
5 59	6 53	5 40	9 40
8 45	9 58		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

†Express.

§From Middlesex St. station only.

R Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Allan, Anchor, Warren, French, German and Italian steamship lines to or from Boston, New York, Liverpool, and Queenstown. Drafts issued for £1 and upwards on Ireland, England, Scotland, and all parts of the world. English sovereigns and Canada bills bought at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton st.

NOTICE. 47723

The members of the Carders, Weavers and R. Spinners T. U. are requested to meet at Spinners' Hall, Middle Street, Tuesday evening, Nov. 9th, at 8 p. m. A full attendance is requested as very important business is to be transacted.

THE NEW TRANSFERS

Are a great thing to encourage walking. Walk into our store and buy a pound of our high grade Tea at 65c., and we will transfer to you a $1.00 Easel for the asking. DICKSON BROS., 68 Merrimack street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central st.

Special sale of pianos and organs. See Estey ad.

Elegant rubber-tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street. Telephone 656-3.

Some good bargains in men's wool hosiery, just received. Talbot Clothing company.

Watches cleaned, $1.00; mainsprings, $1.00; clocks cleaned, 50c up. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

Master Freeman M. Hallett, nephew of Mrs. D. A. Swan of 480 East Merrimack street, entertained a number of his young friends Thursday night in honor of his birthday.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 91 MERK ST.

LOCAL NEWS.

The exterior of the Ames street school has been painted.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Harris have gone to their winter home in De Land, Florida.

Many of the polling booths have been removed and will be placed in position again for the city election.

For bargains in all kinds of men 's furnishing goods, call and see James W. Wright, 378 Middlesex street, formerly with Bowers.

Recently in New York: St. Donte, W. G. Chase, J. W. McNabb; St. Cloud, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Forter; Metropolitan, C. T. Crosby.

Your coal order should be placed immediately. W. E. Livingston, 16 Thorndike street, can supply you with the best grades.

The Mayor has signed the resolution for the purchase of the boulevard driven wells and the loan will be negotiated at once.

The railroad commissioners gave a hearing yesterday on the petition of the Lowell Ice company for the right to cross a highway at grade with their spur track, which connects with the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad's tracks at South Chelmsford.

A. H. Niblock, formerly of this city, but now of Lebanon, N. H., is in this city for a short visit. He is engaged in the millinery business up in New Hampshire and is doing a prosperous business. We wish him success. When he was here he was one of the most popular merchants in the city.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 564 Middlesex street.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

NEW GOODS!
LATEST NOVELTIES FOR THE FALL SEASON.
Your inspection cordially invited.
Louis Alexander,
Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York Importer and Tailor,
NO. 65 CENTRAL STREET.
LOWELL.

When you buy
Sarsaparilla
Ask for the best and you'll
Get Ayer's.
Ask for Ayer's and you'll get
The Best.

LECTURE COURSE.

ARRANGED BY THE EVENING HIGH SCHOOL CLASS.

The course of lectures arranged by the Evening High school class is as follows:

November 24—"The Work of Congress and the Duties of a Congressman," Hon. Wm. S. Knox, M. C., Lawrence, Mass.

December 8—"The Charitable Guilds of the Middle Ages," Henry H. Goodell, M.A., L.L.D., President of the Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

December 22—"Down in Dixie; in Camp, On the March and Under Fire;" or the personal experiences and observations in the army of the Potomac, George W. Bicknell, D.D., Cambridge, Mass.

January 12—Exercises and Drill by the classes in elocution and physical culture of the Evening High school, Miss Annie M. Culey, instructor.

January 26—"The Geology of New England," Wm. E. C. Rich, A.B., Master of the Mt. Vernon school, Boston, Mass.

February 2—"Municipal Government," Hon. John J. Pickman, ex-Mayor of Lowell.

February 16—"Books and Reading," Solon W. Stevens, Esq.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Commencing at 10 a. m. next Monday, day, the eighth day of November, will be sold at public auction the entire personal property of the late Philip Lynch estate on the premises, No. 62 Whipple street. This is an immense stock with all fixtures for conducting the grocery and meat business on a modern basis. Teas, sugar, molasses, cigars, tobacco coffees, glass ware, crockery, earthen ware, etc. Also safe, cash register, coffee mill, show cases, marble slabs, platform scales, counter scales, desk, carryall, Concord wagon, square wagon, harnesses, business and family horse and al other personal property belonging to the aforesaid estate. Terms cash.

—William A. Ingham, Administrator.

NOTICE.

Druggists, physicians, and the general trade can obtain Welch's Grape Juice at factory prices from John M. Povey, 56-57 Middle street. See his ad.

Mrs. Tina M. Harrington of Pawtucketville has just returned home after a few weeks' vacation with her friends and parents down in Maine.

BOXING GOSSIP.

The series of amateur sparring bouts scheduled for November 1, at the B.A.A. has been postponed until Wednesday, November 17. The tournament, which is an open one, consists of classes at the following weights: 105, 135, 145 pounds and heavy weight (any weight over 160 pounds.) In all classes give or take, two pounds will be the rule. Competitors must weigh in between the hours of 12 and 1 on the day of the competition. Fine gold watches will be given as prizes to the winners of each class. All men entering for the above events must be registered, or their entries cannot be accepted. The registration blanks will be furnished by John Graham, B.A.A., which must be filled out and sent to W. H. Plummer, Worcester, Mass., together with $1 to pay for the registration. There will be no entrance fee charged to enter the above classes, as the cost of registration will be all that the competitor will be asked to pay. Entries will close on November 15 with John Graham, B.A.A., Exeter street, Boston, Mass.

Eczema of the scalp or scald head, even in its most severe form, is never faillingly cured by Doan's Ointment, the surest specific for all itchiness of the skin.

We Are Selling Better Shoes Than Ever.

That means much to shoe buyers. Our store has for years been emphatically the most reliable shoe centre in the city, but careful and wise search has brought us even better makes and styles and the department is now at its best.

THE "PRINCESS," the Swell Street Boot for Women—Lace or Button at $2.50.

We had this Shoe built especially for an out-door Shoe, one that would obviate the use of rubbers and keep the feet warm and dry. They are made of White Bros.' Willow Tanned Box Calf, which is a fine calf skin tanned by a new chemical process which makes the leather soft and pliable and at the same time waterproof.

The New "VARSITY" SHOES for Men at $3.00

The toe is on the "Bull Dog" order, but more modified and shapely. It is the most comfort-giving last ever produced. The tips are straight with small perforations, English back stay and double extension soles.

This Shoe is made in the best imported French enamel, winter Russets in Russian and Willow Calf and in White Bros.' willow tanned Box Calf. There is nothing to equal it for wear.

J. L. Chalifoux
49 to 59 Central Stree .

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Billy O'Donnell, who was recently defeated by Joe Bernstein, is determined to force the latter to give him a return match. When he learned that Bernstein had $250 posted, he hooked up a backer to cover the money and sent word to Bernstein that he is prepared to make a match.

Marty McCue, the New York featherweight, is now in San Francisco, and asks for a match with Solly Smith. McCue is hardly in the Californian's class.

Dick Moore and Nick Burley are matched to box twenty rounds at the Spa A. C., Washington, D. C., on November 18.

The Waterbury, Conn., A. C., which was recently organized, will hold its initial show next week. The card arranged is: Joe Hopkins vs. Jack O'Brien, ten rounds; and Walter Campbell vs. George Siddons, ten rounds.

The probabilities are that Dave Sullivan's next opponent in England will be Jim Williams of Marylebone. Dave recently issued a challenge to all English and Williams responded. The National Sporting club will give a purse.

Jack McAuliffe is not to meet Jim Carroll in England after all. The latter refused an offer of a purse of $2000 from the Birmingham Olympic club.

There are letters at this office for William Mulligan, John Sullivan and William Chisholm.

CLEVER THIEF ARRESTED.

A clever thief was arrested by Officers of station 13, Boston, last evening on one of the cars of the Suburban railroad, near the Forest Hills station. He said he was Frank Mockqut of Lowell. He stood in the car near Miss Sarah Chandler and stole her watch. The time piece was found concealed in his stocking.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

ALL WOOL RED AND NAVY

TWILLED FLANNEL

IN OUR BARGAIN DEPARTMENT.

TWO CASES OPENED

Whole pieces, good quality, all pure wool Twilled Flannel "Mill Seconds."

Red and Navy Blue, 3-4 wide for Ladies Underskirts, Underwear and Gents' Shirts, etc at

15c. PER YARD.

As good a value as we ever offered, as they are practically perfect goods, and regular 20c. quality.

We also have a nice lot of Mill Remnants of very fine all pure wool Twilled Flannel, in red, navy and grey, in lengths of 1 1-2 yards to 10 yards, at only

19c. PER YARD.

Regular 25c. and 30c. goods.

A. G. Pollard & Co.
MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

BIG NOVEMBER SALE!

156 MERRIMACK ST.--The Crash Has Come Right at the Height of the Season While Your Wants are Numerous.--MERRIMACK ST. 158

Hear What We've Got to Say--- $1,000 A DAY IS WHAT WE WANT AND WHAT WE MUST HAVE.—YES, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS EVERY DAY THIS MONTH.

We have been driven to this great price cutting. The unfavorable weather is largely responsible for it, and for the enormous stock of Dry and Fancy Goods which now load our shelves and counters. We bought early and heavily and now comes the crash. We are compelled to cut the prices, reduce the stock, clear the surplus throughout our different departments to realize money. This is the grand effort, the supreme spurt of the season. $30,000 must come to our rescue this month. The sale is now on, we are driving it hard.

Remember the Place J. E. SHANLEY & CO., Merrimack St.

Black Dress Goods.

The lowest prices ever made for strictly reliable fabrics. There will be no misrepresentation here. Read the partial list and govern yourself accordingly.

69c. India Twill (all wool). Sale price 50c. per yard.

$1.00 Satin Brocade, all wool. Sale price, 80c. per yard.

69c. Surah Twill, 50 inches wide. Sale price 55c. per yard.

59c. Figured Novelties, all wool. Sale price, 49c. per yard.

87c. Storm Serges, 50 inches wide, all wool. Sale price, 65c. per yard.

75c. Storm Serge, 45 inches wide, all wool. Sale price, 61c.

$1.00 Princetta Cloth, 50 inches wide. Sale price, 79c per yard.

87c. Henrietta Cloth (all wool). Sale price, 69c. per yard.

75c. Henrietta Cloth (all wool). Sale price 58c. per yard.

75c. Diagonal Suiting, 52 inches wide. (all wool). Sale price, 61c. per yard.

$2.00 Heavy Crepon. Sale price, $1.49 per yard.

$1.75 Heavy Crepon. Sale price, $1.29 per yard.

$1.25 Drap d'Ete. Sale price, $1.09 per yard.

85c. Fig. Mohair. Sale price, 66c. per yard.

69c. Fig. Mohair. Sale price, 49c. per yard.

75c. Fig. Mohair. Sale price, 59c. per yard.

49c. Brilliantine. Sale price, 49c. per yard.

75c Brilliantine. Sale price, 71c. per yard.

75c. Sicilian. Sale price, 49c. per yard.

69c. Sicilian. Sale price, 49c. per yard.

75c. Sicilian. Sale price, 69c. per yard.

$1.00 Sicilian, 50-inches wide. Sale price, 79c. per yard.

Notion Department.

5c. Clark's Crochet Cotton. Sale price, 3c. a spool.

10c. H. & B. Crochet Cotton. Sale price, 7c. per spool.

5c. Superb Silk. Sale price, 3c. a spool.

5c. English Pins. Sale price, 3c. a paper.

20c. Peerless Dress Stays. Sale price, 16c.

12½c. La Bon Ton Stays. Sale price, 7c.

12½c. Twin Dress Stays. Sale price, 9c.

25c. Silver Dress Bone. Sale price, 19c.

25c. Omo Dress Shields. Sale price, 21c.

10c. Perfection Shields. Sale price, 8c.

9c. Linen Thread. Sale price, 6c. per spool.

6c. Dress Skirt Braid. Sale price, 3c. a roll.

25c. Soutache Braid. Sale price, 19c.

25c. Hose Supporters (Ladies). Sale price, 19c. per pair.

20c. Hose Supporters (Ladies'). Sale price, 15c. per pair.

17c. Hose Supporters (Misses'). Sale price, 14c. per pair.

15c. Hose Supporters (Children's). 11c. per pair.

12½c. Seam Binding. Sale price, 9c a roll.

Wide Velveteen Binding, 4c. per yard.

15c. Seam Binding. Sale price, 11c. a roll.

12½c. Seam Binding. Salep rice, 9c. a roll.

15c. Novelty Braid. Sale price, 11c. a bunch.

12½c. Novelty B raid. Sale price, 9c per bunch.

10c. Novelty Braid. Sale price, 7c. per bunch.

8c. Novelty Braid. Sale price, 5c. per bunch.

10c. De Long Hooks and Eyes. Sale price, 7c. per card.

8c. Eagle Talon Hooks and Eyes. Sale price, 5c. per card.

5c. Basting Spool Cotton. Sale price, 3c. a spool.

Brainard & Armstrong Spool Silk. Warranted 200 yards. Sale price, 5c. spool.

Linings.

25c. Surah Lining. Sale price, 21c. per yard.

25c. Silesia Lining. Sale price 21c. per yard.

20c. Silesia Lining. Sale price, 15c. per yard.

15c. Silesia Lining. Sale price, 11c. per yard.

12½c. Rustle Lining. Sale price, 9c. per yard.

10c. Rustle Lining. Sale price, 8c. per yard.

8c. Fust Black Cambric. Sale price, 5c. per yard.

37c. Hair Cloth. Sale price, 29c. per yard.

50c. Hair Cloth. Sale price, 41c. per yard.

10c. Crinoline. Sale price, 7c. per yard.

25c. Canvass. Sale price, 21c. per yard.

20c. Canvass. Sale price, 15c. per yard.

Best Quality Lining Cambric. Sale price, 3c. per yard.

Fur Trimmings.

Regular price, 98c. Black and White Angora. Sale price, 49c.

Regular price 1.25 Black and White Thibet. Sale price, 79c.

Regular price, 33c. Black Coney. Sale price, 17c.

Regular price, 1.25 Steel Gray Thibet. Sale price, 79c.

Cloak Department.

$9.00 Ladies' Kersey Jackets, silk lining. Sale price, $7.29.

$11.50 Ladies' Kersey Jackets, silk lining. Sale price, $8.98.

$5.98 Ladies' Boucle Jackets, silk lining. Sale price, $4.98.

$9.50 Ladies' Boucle Jackets, silk lining. Sale price, $7.49.

$13.50 Ladies' Boucle Jackets, Satin lining, $10.49.

$12.00 Ladies' Plain Green Kersey Jacket. Sale price, $8.98.

$8.98 Misses Brown Mixture. Sizes 14 to 18. Sale price, $4.98.

$9.00 Misses' Brown Boucle Jackets. Sale price, $7.49.

$5.98 Ladies' Boucle Capes, full sweep. $4.98.

$8.50 Ladies' Boucle Capes, Plaited back. Sale price, $6.75.

$10.00 Ladies' Boucle Capes, 36 inches long. Sale price, $8.75.

$12.50 Ladies' Seal Plush Capes. Sale price, $9.75.

$16.50 Ladies' Elegant Braided Seal Plush Capes. Sale price, $13.50.

$15.00 Ladies' Elegant Braided Seal Plush Capes. Sale price, $12.50.

$13.50 Ladies' Seal Plush Capes, Beaded and Braided. Sale price, $11.00.

We guarantee a genuine reduction on every garment in our stock.

Gloves.

38c. Ladies' Cashmere Gloves. Sale price, 33c. per pair.

53c. Ladies' Cashmere Gloves. Sale price, 42c. per pair.

Hosiery.

Special values in Ladies' Cashmere Hose at 33c and 42c. per pair.

Also Children's Wool Hose at 21c. and 33c. per pair.

Ladies' Fleeced Hose at 21c., 33c., and 42c. per pair.

Underwear.

Ladies' Vests and Pants, the best you ever bought. At 42c., 67c., 86c., $1.09.

Children's Winter Undershirts, at 22c., 33c., 42c., each.

Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers. Special sale price, 65c.

Ladies' Cotton Underwear.

The best value in Corset Covers ever known. At 21c., 33c., 42c., 52c., 63c.

Ladies' Drawers, fine cotton. 21c., 33c., 42c., 66c., 82c., 89c.

Ladies' Night Robes, all reduced. 66c., 92c., 99c., $1.08, 01.18.

Ladies' White Skirts. 42c., 89c., $1.09, $2.18.

Special line of Infants' Cloaks. At $2.36, $2.88, $3.36, $3.88.

Wrappers.

Print and percale Wrappers. 52c., 66c., 82c., 89c., $1.08, $1.18.

Trimmings.

$4.98 Bolero Garnitures. Sale price, $3.75.

$2.98 Bolero Garnitures. Sale price, $2.05.

$1.98 Bolero Garnitures. Sale price, $1.65.

$1.75 Braid Fronts. Sale price, $1.45

1.25 Braid Fronts. Sale price $1.05. Also Pearl Ornaments, 98c.

25c. Beaded Passementrie. Sale price 19c. per yard.

19c. Beaded Passementrie. Sale price, 15c. per yard.

12½c. Beaded Passementerie. Sale price, 9c. per yard.

1 lot of 10c. Braids. Sale price, 2c. per yard.

Domestics.

9-4 Brown Sheeting. Sale price, 17c. per yard.

10 Brown Sheeting. Sale price, 19c yd.

4-4 Fruit of the Loom. Sale price 8½c. per yard.

4-4 Cambric Muslin. Sale price, 7c. per yard.

4-4 Atlantic A. Brown. Sale price, 5c. per yard.

The lowest price ever named for yard wide unbleached cotton, 3½c. per yard.

Heavy Cotton Blankets. 24c. per pair.

75c. Cotton Blankets. Sale price, 66c. a pair.

98c. Cotton Blankets. Sale price, 83c. a pair.

$1.25 Cotton Blankets. Sale price, $1.05 a pair.

$2.00 Cotton Blankets. Sale price $1.79 a pair.

Turkey Red Covers. Reduced to 77c., 88c., $1.05 each.

Half Bleached Table Linen. 21c., 33c. 37c., 42c., 47c. per yard.

Turkey Red Damask. 21c., 24c., 28c., 42c. per yard.

Extra Heavy Outing Flannel. 8c. a yard.

1 lot Outing Flannel, 6½c. a yard.

White Ground Prints, 3½c.

Indigo Blue Prints, 5c. yard.

4-4 Dress Percales. 10½c. a yard.

Sheets, Bleached, extra size, 42c., and 52c. each.

Sheets, unbleached, extra size, 38c. and 42c. each.

Pillow Cases, 8c., 10½c., 13c., and 17c. each.

Honeycomb Towels, 3c. each.

Extra large Turkish Towels, 21c. each.

Apron Ginghams, 3½c. a yard.

7c. Apron Ginghams, 5c. a yard.

Our entire line of Napkins and Crash at the lowest prices. Ask to see them. White Bed Spreads, 42c., 66c 83c., $1.05, $1.20 each.

Separate Skirts.

Made in our work rooms. Prices from 98c. to $5.98 in colors and blacks.

Colors and Novelty Dress Goods.

50c. Novelty Mixtures. Sale price, 39c.

50c. Astrachan Suiting. Sale price, 39c.

59c. Imported Mohair Curl. Sale price, 46c.

$1.10 Silk and Wool Novelties. Sale price, 89c.

69c. India Twill, all colors. Sale price 54c.

87c. Princetta Cloth. Sale price, 64c.

87c. Prunella Cloth. Sale price, 65c.

75c. Silk and Wool Novelties. Sale price, 59c.

75c. Gray Covert Cloth, 54 inches wide. Sale price, 59c.

75c. Blue Storm Serges, 54 inches wide. Sale price, 66c.

75c. Blue Diagonal, 54 inches wide. Sale price, 64c.

87c. Changeable Coverts, 50 inches wide. Sale price, 66c.

$1.00 Heavy Coverts for Tailor-made suits, 50 inches wide. Sale price, 85c.

1 lot all wool Novelties. Sale price, 29c.

1 lot all wool Twils. Sale price, 29c.

You may depend upon it. Every piece of dress goods in our store will be greatly reduced in price as we must have a pile of money this November.

The Lowest Prices Ever Named for Reliable Merchandise of Standard Quality.

GET THE BEST

COMPARE THE SUN WITH OTHER LOCAL PAPERS AND SELECT THE BEST. YOU WILL THUS BECOME A CONSTANT READER OF THE SUN.

THE LOWELL SUN

ANY DAY

YOU NEGLECT TO GET THE SUN, YOU MISS SOMETHING GOOD. THE SUN IS UP-TO-DATE AND HAS AN ATTRACTIVE FEATURE EVERY DAY

21ST YEAR — LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897. — 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SECOND EDITION

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather indications for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Fair tonight and Sunday. Colder, and with brisk northwest winds.

WITH THE POLICE

William Dionne's Questionable Record.

OSWALD LAPIERRE HELD FOR SUPERIOR COURT.

Clothes-Line Theives in Little Canada.

William Dionne, who was arrested Thursday in Lewiston, Me, by Inspector Allen for passing worthless checks in this city four months ago, has quite a record in Lawrence.

A few months ago a real estate office was opened in Lawrence under the firm name of Steves and Dionne. Business was good but the action of Steves were a trifle shady and on the complaint of a Mr. Qualey he was arrested to account for a matter of $100. Mr. Cuddigan, who conducts an eating saloon, also wanted to see him for $10. Steves presented his note but it was no good and as a result Steves did time.

In the meantime Dionne packed up the office furnishings and came to Lowell, opening up a real estate office here. His record was not of the best and he skipped to Canada. At Ottawa he again got into trouble and served a sentence in a jail there. Since he severed his connection with the Canadian jail his record is not known and he was not heard of until he turned up in Maine.

Previous to coming to this city Dionne was employed by the firm of Goodwin & Gunger of Manchester, N. H. He applied to the board of aldermen there for a constable's appointment and got it. Later it was found that he was not a naturalized citizen nor even of age and his license was revoked. He then left Manchester and went to Lawrence.

Oswald Lapierre, a former constable, who was tried before Judge Hadley yesterday for alleged embezzlement of money from a Boston jewelry firm and was held in $800 for the grand jury.

People living in the vicinity of Little Canada have missed a number of articles of clothing from the clothes lines lately and have complained to the police. The thieves have been doing their work for some time. Yesterday Officer Lennon found a package of clothing in the rear of 111 Cabot street and thus far has found no owner for it. It includes a whole family washing. It looks as though the theives were in too much of a hurry to take the things with them and they probably jumped the high fence in the yard.

A STOLEN WASH.

Officer Lennon yesterday morning found a bundle of clothes off Cabot street which apparently had been stolen from a clothes line.

In the bundle was wash of all kinds, including many infant's articles. The property is now at the police station awaiting an owner.

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Face, Hands and Arms Covered With Scrofulous Humors—How a Cure Was Effected.

"When five years old my little boy had scrofula on his face, hands and arms. It was worst on his chin, although the sores on his cheeks and hands were very bad. It appeared in the form of red pimples which would fester, break open and run and then scab over. After disappearing they would break out again. They caused intense itching and the little sufferer had to be watched continually to keep him from scratching the sores. We became greatly alarmed at his condition. My wife's mother had had scrofula and the only medicine which had helped her was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We decided to give it to our boy and we noted an improvement in his case very soon. After giving him four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla the humor had all been driven out of his blood and it has never since returned." WILLIAM BARTZ, 416 South Williams St., South Bend, Indiana.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

CHRISTMAS DRAFTS

On the Old Country at Market Rates.

Pound Drafts $4.87½

Traders' National Bank.

BANK HOURS—Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.; Saturday evening 7 to 9 o'clock.

30 Middlesex Street,

11 Post Office Avenue.

J. F. O'DONNELL, UNDERTAKER,

Market, Corner Worthen Street. Telephone.



FEATURES OF NANSEN'S EXPEDITION.—(See Page 2.)

THOSE TRANSFERS.

CONDUCTOR WOOD SUSPENDED FOR OBEYING THE LETTER OF THE LAW.

Joseph W. Wood, a conductor on the Broadway and Centralville line, has been suspended for practicing too stringently the rules of the new transfer system. Conductors were instructed to make allowance for the possibilities of mistakes during the first two or three days of the new systemand when Mr. Wood found a woman with a First street check on his car he demanded another fare. The matter was reported at the office and the conductor's suspension followed.

Depot checks are now good on all cars running from the square through Prescott street, though on the Lawrence and Gorham street lines only to Tower's corner.

The democrats of Lowell are convinced that Hon. Fisher H. Pearson can be elected Mayor by hard work. Mr. Pearson has promised to add a large number of names to the check list and if he keeps his word there can be no doubt that there will be democrats enough to elect him.

A WILD GOOSE CHASE.

Some time ago, a little party of actors blew into town, calling themselves the Wild Goose Chase company, and secured accommodations at the Farragut House, Landlord Garrity, as is his custom, doing everything to make them as comfortable as possible.

They began rehearsing their play and were to open in Derry, N. H., on Wednesday night and go from there to Dover.

When they got ready to go, they were informed by Landlord Garrity, most politely, that as his health was excellent he was not in business on its account, but was endeavoring to build up a little bank account for the benefit of the Garrity posterity, which at present numbers one healthy and handsome little member.

The Thespians informed him that they had no complaint to make of his treatment of them while under his roof and that there'd come a time some day when they would settle their bill of $156, if he would only wait patiently until that time came, bidding him remember that all comes to him who waits.

Now Henry wasn't born yesterday, notwithstanding the fact that the cares of business have not obliterated the bloom of young manhood from his cheeks and he insisted up on getting his own ere the actors started out to chase the goose, or duck or themselves from the town, and he called in Constable McQuade, who placed "Manager" Charles W. Goodwin under arrest. Mr. Goodwin protested that he was not responsible, and called upon Constable Gately, who arrested "Proprietor" Alfred R. Fulton of the company.

Mr. Fulton assured the constable that he was a British subject nad could not be arrested, but the constable informed him that he was entitled to another "think in that case, whereupon Mr. Fulton offered him several shares in a gold mine. Constable Gately wouldn't share and after a conference between "Manager" and "proprietor" the latter was released from custody, giving the constable his gold watch as security.

And while everything is not lovely, the goose is still hung up and will probably continue so until the bills are settled.

FUNERALS.

RYAN—The funeral of Mrs. Bridget Ryan took place this morning from her late home, 789 Westford street. It was very largely attended, the funeral cortege comprising 30 carriages.

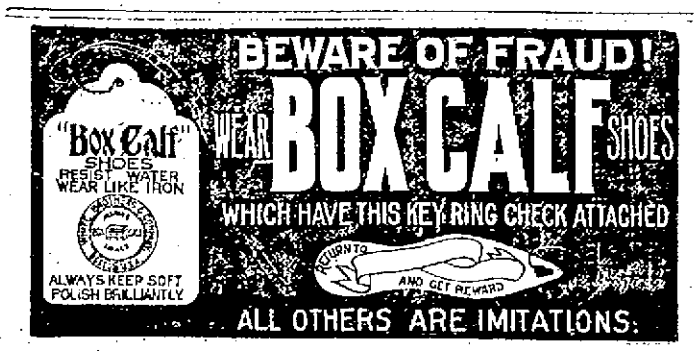
The cortege proceeded to St. Patrick's church where Rev. Fr. Leonard celebrated requiem high mass. The choir, directed by E. F. Faulkner sang Schmidt's mass. The pall bearers were Messrs. Michael H. Gookin, Stephen Ward, Henry Kennedy, James Gookin, William Kenedy and Peter Sheehan. At the grave in the Catholic cemetery Rev. Fr. Leonard conducted service. There were many floral tributes and other evidences of sorrow for the deceased.

BURNS—The funeral of Catherine Burns took place this morning from St. Peter's church. Rev. Fr. McKenna celebrated a requiem high mass for the repose of her soul and the choir, directed by T. F. Molloy, sang the Gregorian chant. At the offertory J. E. Donnelly sang "I Love to Hear My Savior's Voice." The solos in the De Profundis were rendered by Miss McLaughlin and as the body was being borne from the church the choir sang "Nearer My God, to Thee." The bearers were James McManus, Thomas Egan, John McKeon, Philip Cummings. The ushers were Patrick Cullen, Michael McKeon, James Egan. At the grave in the Catholic cemetery Rev. Fr. McKenna officiated. There were many beautiful floral tributes. The funeral arrangements were in charge of Frank Cummings.

DEMOCRATIC CITY COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the democratic city committee Monday evening November 8, in Jackson hall. All members are requested to be present.

—Thomas H. Muldoon, Secretary.
J. Jos. Hennessy, Chairman.



SUN EXTRA 5 O'CLOCK.

FOR KLONDIKE LINE

Big Steamers Purchased for Service.

THE PASSAGE WILL BE MADE EASIER

And all the Cold Will Soon be Cobbled.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 6.—A company with Charles H. Cramp as president, has bought four big steamers of the American line to carry passengers from the Pacific coast to the Alaska gold fields. The same company has also bought one steamer from the Red Star line for which they paid ninety thousand dollars each.

They will greatly facilitate travel to Klondike so that the nuggets will soon be grabbed up.

WHALERS IN ICE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco., Nov. 6.—According to news brought by returning sailors eight vessels are still held fast in the ice. It is probable that when the ice breaks they will be ground to pieces. Four of them are three hundred miles from the nearest provision station.

MOTHER AND CHILD

BURNED TO DEATH BY AN EXPLODING LAMP.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Rudolph Wessels and her five year old son were burned to death last night by the explosion of a lamp at their home. The child playfully pulled the cloth from the table and the lamp fell to the floor, exploding.

VICTORIA'S BIOGRAPHY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Nov. 6.—A new biograhpy of the Queen, written by Richard R. Holmes, the Queen's librarian at Windsor, appeared yesterday. It was prepared under the immediate supervision of Her Majesty, and abounds in family incidents.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John J. Regan, the well known local agent for the Boston Brewery has given up that position to take that of manager of Frank Harris' Washington Tavern. John has made many friends here to smile with him.

Mr. John Burns, formerly with the McCormick Brewery, has taken the local agency of Cook's Brewery of Boston.

LOWELL MAN GETS A YEAR.

In the Roxbury court yesterday Fred Mekgut of Lowell pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny from the person and was sentenced to one year in the common jail.

A FIRE INQUEST.

Deputy Fire Marshal Shaw and Deputy Stone held an inquest on the Sullivan barn fire yesterday behind closed doors. A number of witnesses were examined.

POLITICAL NOTES.

To the Editor of The Sun—As the time is fast approaching when the democratic caucuses wil be held to nominate candidates for Common Council, I desire to call the attention of the democratic voters of Ward Five to the candidacy of John J. O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien is a popular member of the Y.M.C.I. of Belvidere and many other local organizations and has been a member of the democratic city committee for several years, where he has proven his democracy beyond doubt. In the candidacy of Mr. O'Brien the democrats have an opportunity to reward a loyal democrat and secure the services of an honest, upright, and conscientious public servant.

—Ward Five Democrat.

Master Charles B. Wheeler was surprised by 14 of his young friends on Thursday, the occasion being to celebrate his 14th birthday. He was presented with many pretty and useful presents, after which refreshments were served and a very pleasant time was enjoyed.

INSTANTLY KILLED

Terrible Fate of a Mansfield Woman.

STRUCK BY ONE TRAIN—MANGLED BY ANOTHER.

Body Thrown High in the Air.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

Mansfield, Mass., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Wm. Lynde of this place was struck by a train and instantly killed this morning. The body was thrown in the air and fell in front of another train going in the opposite direction. It was horribly mangled.

HANNA MAY WIN.

REPUBLICANS WILL HOLD A JOINT CAUCUS.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

Columbus, O., Nov. 6.—The contest for the control of the Ohio legislature is thought to be ended today. The indications are that the Senate will stand 19 democrats, 17 republicans, and the House 51 democrats and 58 republicans, with a majority of 5 republicans on a joint ballot. There have been so many rumors of combines that the republicans will hold a joint caucus for the nomination of a candidate for senator and there seems to be no doubt that Hanna will be the caucus nominee.

HOUSE KILLED THREE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Vienna, Ill., Nov. 6.—The house of a farmer named Bud Doley collapsed today, killing him, a neighbor named Parks, and his three children.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	Brigham.	Fisher.
Ashby	71	8
Acton	187	29
Ayer	133	87
Bedford	63	8
Billerica	226	70
Boxborough	28	9
Burlington	45	22
Carlisle	28	7
Concord	231	68
Dunstable	30	26
Groton	115	96
Hudson	345	224
Littleton	76	15
Maynard	213	65
Pepperell	250	93
Reading	583	110
Shirley	85	16
Stow	47	11
Tewksbury	183	41
Townsend	122	26
Tyngsborough	41	20
Westford	79	40
Wilmington	84	18
Lowell, Ward Five	215	739
Lowell, Ward Nine	719	458
Totals	4254	2220

POLICE COURT.

Thirteen drunks.

William Gosselin received one month in the house of correction.

John Scully got six months in the state farm.

William Wallace, who was found guilty of hindering Officer Breen in the performance of his duty was fined $10.

CLEAN AND FAST BATTLE.

Manchester, N. H., Nov. 6.—At the gymnasium athletic exhibition last evening Manchester people were treated to the hottest and cleanest sparring match ever seen here, the contestants being Bob Allen (colored) of Boston and Tommy Kearns of Lawrence. "Billy" Hurd, who refereed, declared in announcing the contest a draw that it was the cleanest, fastest lightweight battle ever seen in New England.

The mill brought the crowd upon tiptoes, for such contests have never been known here before. The two men were in the pink of condition and honors were about even throughout. Both men tried their best to get a decision, but everything was so close that Referee Hurd was unable to do otherwise than call it a draw. Each man was saved from going out at least once by the call of time.

ROCKING CHAIRS

A white enameled Child's Rocker given away with one pound of our 60c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Tel. 69-3.



You May Have Heard of Shoes Being Waterproof

Here are some THAT ARE. The only guaranteed Waterproof Shoes made. No Rubbers needed. These Shoes will keep your feet dry and warm.

There is no other shoe made that will be guaranteed absolutely waterproof. Call and see them—

they are made in tan and black and are sold only by

O'SULLIVAN BROS.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

LATEST

ELECTION FRAUDS

Exposed by Arrest in Philadelphia.

OF SEVERAL CITY AND GOVERNMENT CLUBS.

Charged With Conspiracy and False Natualization.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6.—A sensation was occasioned this morning by the arrest of several city and government employes of prominence charged with conspiracy and the issuance of fraudulent naturalization papers. Three clerks in the court office were arrested. It is claimed that naturalization papers were furnished to foreigners for seventeen dollars apiece and a number were issued.

VAN WYCK'S EXPENSES.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

New York, Nov. 6.—Mayor-Elect Van Wyck filed his certificate of election expenses today. The campaign cost him $168.75 for stenography and telegraph work and for photographs and newspaper notices.

MURDER TRIAL

OF MRS. NACK AND MARTIN THORN MONDAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Nov. 6.—Martin Thorn, jointly indicted with Mrs. Augusta Nack for the murder of William Guldensuppe will be placed on trial in the Queens County court on Monday before Judge Wilmot Smith. That the portion of the human body found in the East river and the woods have not been identified as the remains of Guldensuppe will be the chief contention of the defense. The trial will be the most sensational in the history of Long Island.

Rev. George F. Kennedy gave a highly interesting talk on "Principles of Art and Architecture" before the Friday club yesterday.



WE HONESTLY BELIEVE There isn't another Overcoat stock in New England so complete as ours.

In variety of price, materials and style, it's the most attractive we've ever shown.

From $5.00 for strictly all-wool Kerseys to $30.00 for finest grades.

Box Coats of Covert Cloths, Whipcords and Kerseys. Right lengths for young men.

Have you seen our Kersey Box Coat at $10.00?

It's the greatest in America at the price.

PUTNAM & SON,
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

DEATHS.

NOBLE—William Noble, the 12-year-old son of Henry Noble, died Thursday night at the home of his parents, 204 Jackson street. The funeral was held yesterday, interment being in the Edson cemetery.

Mr. Allen Pilling of this city officiated as best man at the wedding of Mr. Norris Pilling and Miss Edith Crockett in Haverhill Wednesday.

All orders for Chas. F. Young, decorator, hereafter received at C. H. Kimball's, 110 Central stret, or at 16 Robinson street.

$7 TO $15

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.

CENTRAL STREET,

Cut Prices On

GARMENTS

Extra Inducements to Early Purchasers.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Black Beaver Jackets, $2.49; Covert Cloth Jackets, $3.98; Boucle Jackets, $4.50; Novelty Mixtures, $5.98; Silk lined Black Kerseys, $7.50; Illuminated Boucles, $8.00; Tan Kerseys, $8.50; Belgian Seal Collarettes, $1.50; Baltic Seal Collarettes, $2.50, China Seal, Astrachan Yoke Collarettes, $3.75; Black Brocade Skirts, 98c.; Shepherd Checked Skirts, $2.92; Cotton and Wool, Plaid, Velveteen, Corduroy and Silk Waists, at from $1.25 to $5.

Electric Seal, Astrachan and Wool Seal Jackets and Capes, Seal Plush Capes from $4 to $35; Cloth and Velour Blouses, from $12.50 to $30. Hundreds of garments of our own make, copied from the latest imported styles at less than the New York manufacturer's prices.

Select from nearly 1000 Little Children's new Cloaks at from 99c. to $5 each. Especially good ones at $1.25, $1.50, $1.95, $2.19, $2.39, etc.

Everything in Children's and Misses' Dresses from 19c. to $6.50 each. Fancy Cashmere Wool Dresses in sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, at $1.99 and $2.75 each, beautifully trimmed, lined throughout and perfect in make, shape, style and fit. All the new things in Bonnets, Hoods, Caps, etc. No trouble to show, whether you buy or not.

A BOLD ASSASSIN FAILED

In His Attempt to Kill the President of Brazilian Republic.

The Minister of War was Fatally Stabbed in Disarming the Would-be Assassin Who was a Soldier in the Government Service.

London, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Rio Janeiro says: "At 1 o'clock yesterday (Friday) a soldier of the Tenth battalion, which constitutes part of the local garrison, attempted to shoot President Moraes with a pistol. The president was just landing at the marine arsenal, after visiting the steamship on which General Barbose, minister of marine, had returned from Bahia. The bystanders frustrated the attempt, but Colonel Moraes, the president's nephew, was slightly wounded in disarming the soldier. General Marcus Betancourt, minister of war, then interfered and was himself stabbed. The wound was so serious that he died soon afterwards. The attack has caused the greatest agitation throughout the city."

Dr. Prudente J. de Moraes Barros, president of the United States of Brazil, was inaugurated for a term of four years on Nov. 15, 1894, in succession to President Peixoto. He had previously been president of the Brazilian senate. In his first cabinet the minister for war was General Bernard Vasques, who, in May last, resigned and was succeeded by General Betancourt, who is presumably the minister of war referred to in the foregoing dispatch.



MARTIN HALLORAN, Proprietor of the Arlington.

NANSEN'S STORY

Of His Explorations in the North.

A THRILLING TALE OF THE DANGER AND COURAGE

In His Long Voyage on the Fram.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the great Norwegian explorer and Arctic hero, entertained a large and fashionable audience at Huntington hall last evening with the thrilling story of his search for the North Pole.

The hall was decorated with bunting and American and Norwegian flags. Miss Helen A. Whittier introduced the speaker, who is a tall and handsome man, finely proportioned, and with sandy hair and moustache.

Before Dr. Nansen began to speak, was presented three bouquets, tied with the Scandinavian colors, the tribute of his countrymen living here.

Dr. Nansen said the first suggestion of his theory that there was an Arctic current flowing northwest from near the Siberian coast across the polar regions and down into the Atlantic, between Spitzbergen and Greenland, was derived from certain relics of the unfortunate American steamer, the Jeannette, which had been picked up along the coast of Greenland. It occurred to him that it might be possible to utilize the very forces that hitherto had been the great obstacle of Arctic exploration to fight with these forces rather than against them; in other words, to get into the fatal ice pack and float with it through the vast expanse of Arctic sea. This was a new and untried method, and the critics said it was impracticable because no ship could be built of strength sufficient to withstand the awful force of the ice pressure. Nansen, however, had a ship constructed after special designs. It was the strongest boat ever built of wood and its sides were so modelled that the round planking, instead of resisting the ice pressure, would slip out of and on top of the surrounding ice, and thus escape the otherwise certain destruction. This steamship was named the Fram (the forward). Nobly it stood the test of experience. The men aboard her gained such confidence in her that even while the ship's timbers were creaking and while the terrific roar of the cracking, crunching, and exploding ice was the loudest they remained at their cards or music, only to find in the morning that the boat had been lifted bodily some ten feet during the night.

Once the ice pack seemed so surely to threaten destruction that the crew were ordered out and all preparations made to desert her, but again the Fram proved herself worthy of their faith and she was lifted safely out of the jam, and subsequetly the mass of shattered ice that surrounded her was removed by the men.

Dr. Nansen described most picturesquely the Arctic twilight, the Northern light, etc., and talked entertainingly of life on board the Fram.

He gave enough of the daily routine to show how the men were busied with their scientific observations and how they found recreation at night after the hard day's work was done. Games cards and music were always at their command. Dr. Nansen praised the healthfulness of Arctic life, because of the purity of the atmosphere and the absence of all disease germs. So perfect was the condition of the men that the ship's doctor found the dogs his only patients. These dogs were provided in Siberia and all but two of them were either worked to death or were killed because they had outlived their usefulness on the march which Nansen and Johansen made toward the pole.

The highest latitude reached was 84 deg. 10 min., which is also the highest point yet attained by man. They were deterred from going farther for two reasons. One was the difficulty of travel, the ice having become so rough by incessant packing that progress was painful and well nigh impossible. The other was that time was lacking. It was indispensable for them to get back before the warm months set in, when the danger of travel is greatest, owing to the melting of the ice and the formation of ponds on the surface and of channels between the rifts. They had provisions for only three months at the start and they must not be delayed in getting to Franz Josef land, where they would at last be safe. They had cut loose from the Fram, and there was no hope of finding the vessel again.

Dr. Nansen told of the discomforts of this sort of travel. One of the greatest was caused by the condensation of the moisture of the body upon the outer clothing, which son became an armor of ice that cut the wrists and crackled as the men walked. Our mittens and socks had to be dried at night by being placed inside the clothing and next to the chest at night otherwise feet and hands were certain to be frozen the next morning. The men had insufficient clothing, for the temperature was down to 40 below zero. Back where the Fram lay fast in the ice the record ran as low as 60 below zero.

It was April 7 when Nansen and Johansen turned back , and not till August 28 did they get to land where they could prepare their camp for the winter. They were 40 days in making land after sighting it. They had been five months on the way, their provisions were nearly gone, they had shot their two remaining dogs because it was impossible to take them in the kayaks, in which one stage of the journey had been made and they had only their guns on which to depend for food. The killing of the last dogs was a pathetic incident. Neither Nansen nor Johansen had the heart to shoot his own, so each led the other's away to undeserved but inevitable execution.

He described vividly the adventures experienced by the explorers and on the whole delivered a quite interesting lecture.

Miss Grace Eaton of this city will leave for South America son to do missionary work.

The young men of the Baptist church of Billerica held a supper and entertainment last evening that were very successful.

Reliable Attendance

No More Use for Midwives.

Do not risk your life in confinement Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician, having 14 years experience, will giv you the most careful attention for which he will not charge you more than $6 00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.

Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St. Lowell Mass.

Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

LARD IS JUST HOG FAT

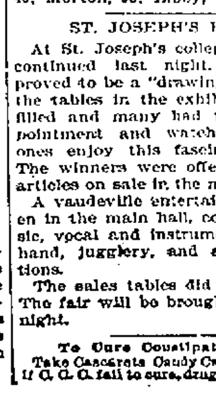
—unclean, unwholesome, indigestible—condemned by medical and cooking authorities. It makes the good cook's food "rich," and the poor cook's food soggy and greasy.

COTTOLENE

Is Pure Vegetable Oil

combined with wholesome beef suet—makes your food light, appetizing, digestible.

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.



ANOTHER HOTEL

The Arlington Hotel Opened for Business.

IT IS THE OLD CENTRAL HOUSE REMODELLED.

Martin Halloran is the Enterprising Manager.

Today witnessed the opening of another modern and thoroughly up-to-date hotel in Lowell, for this morning bright and early, Proprietor Martin W. Halloran of the Arlington Hotel at the corner of Central and Hurd streets threw open the doors of one of the finest hostelries of its size in New England.

The Arlington Hotel is the property formerly known as the Central House, and which has known as a hotel for a couple of years past. Mr. Halloran however, upon taking possession of the building, decided to remodel it and open a good hotel. To accomplish his purpose an expenditure of $10,000 was made and the hotel today has as fine an interior as one might wish for.

The building includes four stories, finely equipped. In the basement is the gents' cafe room and wine room annex where light lunches are served. On the street floor is the main wine room, furnished in quartered oak, and with ornamented steel walls and ceiling. On the left of the wine room is the main entrance and on the right the ladies' entrance. On the second floor is a comfortable office and waiting room, a sample room for drummers a very large and elaborately furnished parlor, six private dining rooms, a large public dining rooms, and a few sleeping rooms and bath rooms.

The third floor is devoted entirely to sleeping rooms of which there are 33 in the house, all elegantly equipped.

Some of the rooms are ensuite while a feature of the hotel are the big double rooms suitable for theatrical people. The fourth floor is also given up to sleeping rooms. The furniture is all new and consists of oak, antique, and the popular white enamelled style. The carpetings are rich. In the rooms the "Roxbury tapestry" made by the Lowell Mfg. company is used while velvet carpetings adorn the hall. These were furnished by Gookin Bros. A large elevator worked by electricity runs from the basement to the roof, being the second hotel elevator in Lowell. It is of the Morse & Williams make.

Among those who contributed to the furnishing and fitting up of the hotel were the following:

Elevator, Morse & Williams of Boston; glass ware, Homer & Co., Boston; gas fixtures, R. H. Hollings & Co., Boston; draperies and curtains; Adams & Co., Lowell; painting and paper hanging, A. L. Kittredge & Co., Lowell; room furnishings, Adams & Co., and Gookin Bros.

William Merritt, the well known catcher of the Pittsburg team, will be the head clerk until the base ball season opens.

The other principal employes are: Peter Fleming, chef; David Halloran James Higgins and Michael Dyer, wine clerks.

The dining room, which is on the second floor, will be run on the American plan.

Last night, Mine Host Halloran entertained a party of local newspapermen. After an inspection of the house, the scribes were regaled with a sumptuous spread. Mr. Halloran is to be congratulated for his enterprise and his many friends will wish him success in his new venture.

REV. THOMAS SAYERS

RESIGNS THE PASTORATE OF IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Thomas S. Sayers, Jr., has resigned as pastor of the Immanuel Baptist church. He was ordained in this city and organized the church of which he is pastor.

MR. CHOQUETTE.

APPOINTED GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ONE PRICE CLOTHING COMPANY.

Mr. E. H. Choquette has been appointed to succeed the late Laurence J. Smith as manager of the Lowell One Price Clothing company. Mr. Choquetet has been in the employ of this company for the past 17 years and his many friends will congratulate him on his promotion.

Y M C I BAZAAR.

ELABORATE AFFAIR OPENS IN HUNTINGTON HALL NEXT WEEK.

The members of the Y.M.C.I. of Belvidere are all hustling to complete arrangements for their grand bazaar which opens next Monday evening in Huntington Hall and will continue during the entire week. On Sunday night the Immaculate Conception Sodality table of the bazaar will have a lecture by Rev. Fr. McManus and a concert.

Many season tickets with valuable awards have been sold by the members and the bazaar will undoubtedly be a grand success. The season ticket prizes and their donors are as follows: House lot, 6000 feet, Highland land syndicate; $100, from a friend; lady's or gent's bicycle, Patrick Kelley; silver set, a friend; lady's or gent's gold watch, Mr. John J. Cluin; range, Edward Cawley, suit or overcoat, Merrimack Clothing Company, dinner set, D. J P. O'Brien; the History of Lowell, a friend; parlor clock, Mr. J. A. Legault. Parlor Table, Gookin Bros. Ton of Coal, Rourke & Sullivan. Barrel of Flour, Hugh Duggan. Life of Frederick E. Grenhalge, a friend.

A fine list of attractions will be given. On Tuesday night the society will present the entertainment and on Thursday evening the Imperial Minstrels will give the performance.

President Tobin is chairman of the executive committee and the secretary is James Flood. There will be meetings of the Columbus Park, Officers' and Society tables in the hall Sunday afternoon.

WHIST PARTY.

The members of Ladd and Whitney Circle 28, Ladies of the G.A.R., had a progressive whist party last night. The winners were: H. S. Jenness, 53, first gentleman's; Miss Blanche Lapoint, first lady's; A. H. Allen, 51, second gentleman's; Mrs. F. R. Strout, 46, second lady's; Mrs. Carrie Goodale, 19, third gentleman's; Mrs. C. E. Talent, 44 ,third lady's.

MUSIC HALL.

Next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, our theatre goers will have the pleasure of seeing Florence Bindley's great scenic comedy drama, "The Pay Train," and as it is the first comedy drama of the season the house should be packed. The play is far in advance of the so-called comedies of the day. It contains a very pretty story, clever plot and many exciting situations, and it permits of the liberal use of scenic effects. And among the many novelties introduced is a very realistic coal mine, showing a force of miners at work, an incline railroad wreck and a great ship scene. All these are produced by the latest electric and mechanical effects known to stage art. A company of excellent players appear in the different parts, and a first class performance is given.

JOE OTT.

And his brother Otis are making delicious fun at Music Hall. How does Ott make his fun. We can't tell. He comes o nthe stage with a woe begone look and was never known to smile while working off his inimitable jokes. He is a natural comedian who can do more with a shrug of his shoulders, a grimace, a grin, or a weird song than could others by all their ingenuity. The company is a good one and the audience is kept in roars from start to finish. Joe Ott is to be congratulated upon the success of his play and upon his own personal success as a comedian. His two brothers give him excellent support and in one scene in the burlesque one of his brothers appears in the same make-up, the same vacant stare, and for a time the audience is puzzled over the duality of the man. When they come face to face, it is difficult to tell "which is who." If you haven't seen Ott, you ought to.

HIGHLAND BILLIARDS.

Team Six—Corwin, 110; Smith, 85; Wilcox, 72; Dudley, 60; total, 327.

Team Five—Dickerman, 60; Hanson, 46; Morton, 93; Libby, 48; total, 257.

ST. JOSEPH'S BAZAAR.

At St. Joseph's college the fair was continued last night. Again whist proved to be a "drawing card," and all the tables in the exhibition hall were filled and many had to suffer disappointment and watch the fortunate ones enjoy this fascinating pastime. The winners were offered a choice of articles on sale in the main hall.

A vaudeville entertainment was given in the main hall, consisting of music, vocal and instrumental, sleight of hand, jugglery, and athletic exhibitions.

The sales tables did a fair business. The fair will be brought to a close tonight.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

WOLCOTT'S IDEAS

Of the Great New York Victory.

HE SAYS THE RESULT IS LAMENTABLE.

Republicans Very Sore Over Tammany's Triumph.

Boston, Nov. 6.—The Greenhalge club held its second meeting last evening, and there were forcible comments by Governor Wolcott on the result of the election in New York city, which he characterized as "lamentable." In his speech, following that of the governor, Senator Lodge concurred in all that the executive had said.

Curtis Guild, Jr., the president of the evening, commented at considerable length on the elections, alluding to the great plurality of Governor Wolcott last year, and then saying that this year, when 100,000 Republicans disgraced themselves by remaining home on election day, Governor Wolcott was still re-elected by the largest plurality in the history of the state, with the exception of 1896.

There was great applause for Governor Wolcott when he was presented. He said in reference to the election of Senator George P. Lawrence in the First congressional district that he would be an honor to the district and the state. The elections in the country were absolutely satisfactory with one exception. The exception was the election in New York. There they were trying the greatest experiment in democratic national administration ever tried on the face of the globe. They had united 3,000,000 more people than there were in the whole state of Massachusetts. Mr. Low was a loyal Republican, and had shown devotion to honest politics. Mr. Tracy's distinguished ability was admitted, but his candidacy when launched could have meant but one thing—opposition to Tammany hall. While resentment was natural, to put a second Republican in the field was madness. It seemed to him that everyone saw with amazement this great experiment handed over to Tammany hall for four years. That was a long time. It would give Tammany hall time to intrench itself and the Democratic party; it may control the empire state and the nation in a presidential year. The election there was one that must be regarded as a lamentable result.

Governor Wolcott then eulogized Gov. Greenhalge at some length. The other speakers were Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Judge Sheldon of the superior court and Postmaster Henry A. Thomas.

REFUSES TO SIGN RETURNS.

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—The Evening News (Ind. Dem.) publishes a report to the effect that one of the Democratic supervisors of election in Somerset county refuses to sign the returns from that county, thus making it possible for the Republicans to lose three members of the legislature who were elected from that county on Tuesday last. The report has caused considerable uneasiness at Republican headquarters, although the Republicans will be able to organize the house without Somerset county's vote.

Murray Vandiver, chairman of the Democratic state committee, admitted Senator Gorman's defeat on the face of the returns, and added that he was convinced of their correctness.

The Democrat refused to sign the certificate of election because of certain irregularities in the tally-sheet and ballots, in that the judges of elections in several instances failed to sign the former, and that at least 500 of the latter were counted in spite of the fact that they were not endorsed with the initials of one of the judges as required by law. The Republican supervisors, upon advice of counsel, decided to disregard these apparent irregularities whereupon the Democrat, who had been elected secretary of the board, withdrew. The other two then reorganized the board and issued sub-poenas to the judges and clerks of the various precincts to appear before them on Monday to make the necessary corrections in the sheets.

Mr. Sanford, the Democrat, thereupon entered a protest, claiming that the whole course of the board is illegal, and the question is likely to be taken into the courts, where an attempt may be made to throw out the unmarked ballots and reverse the result of the late election, in which event the four assemblymen and one senator from Somerset may go into the Democratic instead of Republican column.

SULLIVAN'S PLURALITY.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 6.—Complete official and unofficial returns from 70 counties give Sullivan, fusion, for supreme court judge, 85,607; Post, Republican, 74,002. Estimates based on last year's vote in the remaining counties would make Sullivan's plurality in the state 12,165.

ACKNOWLEDGES DEFEAT.

Denver, Nov. 6.—Chief Justice Hayt concedes the election of his opponent to that office, W. H. Gabbert, the Populist and Democratic candidate. Gabbert's majority is over 3000.

ENGINEER'S ANKLE BROKEN.

Willimantic, Conn., Nov. 6.—An extra freight on the New England railroad was wrecked at a point known as Steele's crossing, near Andover, Friday, while trying to take a siding. The engine was thrown across both tracks, and five cars were derailed. Engineer Bushnell, who broke his ankle when jumping, was the only member of the train crew that was injured. Traffic was delayed considerably while passengers were being transferred.



The trouble with us nowadays is, that we do not lead natural lives. The feminine portion of our society is especially culpable in this way. It is really a wonder that women are as healthy as they are. Very few women get any outdoor exercise. Very many get no exercise at all. Modes of dressing interfere with the proper muscular action and with the circulation of the blood. All the hygienic laws are broken. It is little wonder that nine women in ten are troubled with some derangement or irregularity in the action of the organs distinctly feminine. Neglect and wrong living will show themselves first in the most delicate organs of the whole body. With such weakness and sickness so prevalent, it is to be expected that the bearing of children would be fraught with dread and danger. It should not be so, of course. Nature never meant it to be so. The performance of the highest function of which a woman is capable should not be accompanied by pain. If perfectly natural living were the rule, it would not be so. As lives are lived, something else must be done. A remedy must be found. For over thirty years, Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. During that time he has treated thousands of women. He has found in his "Favorite Prescription" a never-failing specific for female complaints. It strengthens the whole body and when taken during gestation, shortens the period of labor and makes childbirth well-nigh painless. It also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child.

PIANO BUYERS ARE FLOCKING TO

STEINERT'S

For Reliable Bargains, such as

"EMERSON" Piano, $125

KRANICH and BACH, $150

SEE OUR LINE.

Steinway & Sons, Gabler, Hardman, Braumuller and Pease.

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34 PRESCOTT STREET.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

CONSUMPTION

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

A good chance to try DR. KINGFORD'S

RED CLOVER SARSAPARILLA

I offered at Goodale's Drug Store this week. Call and try a sample dose.

Go to Central Supply Co. for

Clothing on Credit

We have the largest stock as we clothe the entire family, and keep the most stylish clothes at the very lowest prices and easiest terms.

117 Merrimack Street, Over Moir Bros.' OPEN EVENINGS.

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is offered at Goodale's Drug Store this week. Call and try a sample dose.

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Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON. CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

SILVER CAKE BASKETS

Bon Bon Trays and a new line of Silver Ware for Wedding Presents just received. Inspection solicited.

J. D. Grant, Practical Watchmaker, 64 Merrimack Street.

Particular attention to Watch Repairing

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Golden Cream India Pale Ale AND PORTER.

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JOHN LENNON & CO. AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels, and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

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It can also be found at the following places: Jno. H. Burke, Jas. Calnin & Co., Jos. H. Clark & Co., Dolan & Connors, H. F. Duggan & Co., Turcotte & Co., P. L. Furlong, M. W. Halloran & Co., M. J. Bruin & Co., P Keyes, Jr., & Jno. Donohoe & Co., T. F. Garvey & Co., R. V. Saunders & Co., P. E. McMahon & Co., M. Moran & Co., Jas. F. Doherty & Co., Jno. F. Kinsella, A. F. Roach & Co., Jno. J. Barrows & Co., Jno. J. O'Connell & Co., Jas. H. Riley & Co., A. L. Pendergast, S. Bartlett & Co., C H. Chagnon, Jas. J. Courtney & Co.

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COURTNEY & COURTNEY, Mansur Block, Counsellors-at-Law. William F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM, 182 Merrimack Street, Photographers. Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW, 49 John Street, Clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed. Orders received for cleaning, dying and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE, Room 10, Hildreth Building. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

J. H. KINGSBURY, No. 373 Bridge Street, Meats and Provisions. (Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY, Room 11, Barristers' Hall. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05 12.45, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Lawrence, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05 2.30, 3.20, 4.15, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.28 a. m. 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.

For Somersworth, N. H., Saco, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Bangor, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 8.30 a. m.; 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John via steamers, on Mondays and Fridays at 12.05 p. m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones, from Portland), Tuesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.

† Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897, Trains Leave Merrimack street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.25, §6.42, *7.46, *8.30, §10.15, *9.40, 11.50 a. m.; 1.10, §3.00, 4.25, §5.44 p. m. SUNDAYS, 7.15 a. m.

Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.28, §6.45, 7.14, 7.20, *7.28, 7.30, *7.48, *8.57, §9.19, *9.55, 11.13, 11.42 a. m. 12.16, 1.14, §3.05, *3.52, 4.28, 5.22, §5.49, *1.22, *7.49 p. m. SUNDAYS 7.20, 7.24, 1.18, *9.19 a. m.; 4.25, 5.58 p. m.

For Woburn, 6.25, 7.04, 7.33, 7.46, 11.50 a. m.; 1.10, 4.15 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 4.25, 5.58 p. m.

Note—*Express. §Via Bedford.

For Lawrence, 6.28, 10.05 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.

For Salem, and Way Stations, 7.33 a. m.; 1.23, 5.13 p. m.

For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.30 a. m.; 12.02, 5.01 and 5.13 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.11 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.13 a. m.; 1.00, 3.11, 6.10 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m., and 3.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 1.00 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 1.00, 1.40, 3.41, 5.40, 6.20, 8.10, 8.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.40 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.08 a. m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p. m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 1.40, 6.40, 18.10 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.13 a. m.; 1.40 p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.40 a. m.; 1.40, †8.40 p. m.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.40 a. m.; 12.10, 18.10 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.40 a. m.; 8.40 p. m.

Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.40, 8.40 p. m., daily except Sunday.

† Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

BASE BALL.

President Johnson of the Western Baseball league is against the present drafting system as employed by the National league and countenanced by the national agreement. The Western league is with him. He says the club owner has no protection. The present system should be changed and the price increased.

"According to the present arrangements," says Mr. Johnson, "a National league club can draft as many players as it chooses from a Western league club. Deprive a club of two of its best players and you leave a breach. Take five of the players from any team, and that team is a wreck. Such is the present drafting system.

"Two players should be the limit of the draft from any one team. That number is all any team can affor to lose. I favor a rule which provides that all players must have at least two years' experience in a minor league before being eligible to the draft."

"The drafting price for clubs in Class A is much too small. Such a price encourages sharp practice and all experienced managers will tell you the spirit of the grafting clause of the national agreement has time and again been used. Western league clubs have not stopped at paying $500 for a desirable player. In eight cases out of ten, drafted players can be resold to the original club for as much as the drafting figure."

President Frank De Hass Robinson of the Cleveland team, will propose a new scheme at the coming annual meeting of the National baseball league—of fining players by umpires to be done away with, and that the umpire be fined $50 for every case in which he fails to enforce the rules.

Every time a player breaks a rule, especially those regarding personal conduct toward the umpire, the umpire must put him out of the game. When enough players are put out to make it impossible to proceed, the game must be stopped and the admission money returned and made good to the management out of the salaries of the players.

Mr. Robinson will also propose that the season's schedule shall be made up at a special meeting in January instead of in the spring.

Daniel F. Reilly of Ward Four is a candidate for the Common Council. He is a member of the Mathew Temperance Institute.

Mr. Edwin T. Shaw entertained the ushers at his coming wedding and other friends Thursday evening, very delightfully at dinner at Page's dining rooms.

Roast stuffed pig, 20c. dinner tomorrow at the Klondike Cafe, 129 Middle street.

Ten makes of pianos at Steinert's, 31 Prescott street.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Road to Klondike

Is a long and hard one. It's much easier to get

Gold Dust

from your grocer. Sold everywhere and cleans everything. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK CO.,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

FOUND—WHITE AND BRINDLE PUP. Owner can have by proving property and paying for this ad. 222 Broadway.

FOUND—A WHITE AND YELLOW MASTIFF. Owner can have by calling on Patrick McEnaney, North Chelmsford.

WE ARE AIMING AT YOU

If you have been hypnotized into paying two prices for your clothes by the touch of the tailor's tape.

Here's a few awfully broad clauses, but they are true every word of them. No tailor who ever measured you can give a better fit than we can furnish you at this sale of High Grade Suits — well made Clothing. Your tailor may tack $20 or $25 on to our price and still not equal the workmanship and genteelness. There is no tailor who can produce more style than is embodied in our Suits at $15. Great values at $7, $10 and $12.

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE.



"Pete" Regan Clings to the Ball.

THE BURKES LOST

They Were Defeated by Co. L. of Lawrence.

IN AN EXCITING GAME OF BASKET BALL.

The Champions Scored But One Goal.

Last night's basket ball game in Associate hall was the greatest contest ever witnessed in this city. A crowd of 600 people yelled and cheered wildly as the teams rushed up and down the hall in their exciting effort to cage the ball. The Burkes and Co. L of Lawrence are rivals. Every game they play ends in a close score. Co. L generally wins, but the Burkes have an idea that they can defeat the Lawrence boys. Last night both teams were on their mettle. It was 8.30 when play was called with John Tierney as referee and James Ducey timekeeper.

The line up of the teams was as follows:

Burkes.	Co. L
Reagan, r	g. Anderson
J. McCarthy, b	b. Connors
Neville, b	b. W. Halloran
Cullinane, b	b. Doherty
Redmond, f	f. McCrobbie
O'Brien, f	f. Haggerty
Muzzey, c	c. Cunabee
Guthrie, c	c. Buckley
O'Neil, c	c. D. Halloran

After a few scrimmages, a Lawrence man made a wrong tackle and a foul was allowed. "Pete" Reagan tossed the ball and it struck the cross bar. It was a narrow escape from a goal. Then the ball was tossed toward the Burkes' goal and the battle, all in Burke territory, became exceedingly lively. Reagan, O'Neil and Neville were into every scrimmage. Reagan gave as clever an exhibition of basket ball playing as could be imagined. His tricky, yet exceedingly fair playing baffled the Lawrence boys and set the crowd wild. Reagan is small and plucky. When he grips a player, he cannot be shaken off. During the latter part of the first half, the players roughed it a little and were cautioned. Neither side scored and as the players trotted off for ten minutes' rest, they were cheered. The second half opened lively and after a little play, O'Neil made a foul tackle and Co. L had a free try for goal. They failed to land it and the play became fierce. McCrobbie was thrown in a scrimmage and fell heavily against a bench. His neck was wrenched a trifle, but he recovered and resumed play. While the men were piled up in the Burkes' territory, the whistle blew and time was up with neither side scoring. The audience clamored for more and it was decided to play ten minutes longer. The play was very even. Redmond had a clear field and made an excellent throw for goal. The ball played around the edge of the basket and finally fell to one side. A punt sent the ball into the Burkes' territory and Buckley got it. Within half a minute of the call of time, he threw it clean into the basket, winning the game for Lawrence.

Following the game there was dancing, Atwood's orchestra furnishing music. The floor officers were as follows: General manager, Frank Leclaire; assistant, Henry J. Murray; floor director, Frederick A. Valley; assistant floor director, Patrick J. Guthrie; aids, Edward H. Farrell; chief; C. B. Whelan, P. H. Kane, Ralph A. Cullen, J. J. McCormick, John H. McVey, W. F. McCarthy, John F. White, J. H. Winn, and J. H. McGarrahan.



ALDERMAN PEIRCE, D.



J. E. Venne, D., of Ward 7.



ALDERMAN COSGROVE, D.



ALDERMAN TUTTLE, R.



HENRY HAMER, D., of Ward 6.



ALDERMAN LAWRENCE, R.



JAMES F. MISKELLA, D., of Ward 7.



OLIVER A. LIBBY, D, of Ward 8.



ALDERMAN DERBY, R.

Some Aldermanic Candidates.

A MOST ATROCIOUS CRIME

Horrifying Discovery in a Farm House at Quebec.

Three Girls and a Boy Killed—An Axe the Weapon Used and a Tramp the Supposed Murderer.

Montreal, Nov. 6.—Word reached here Friday from Rawdon, 12 miles from St. Julienne, Que., of the murder of four persons, the children of Captain Michael McNulty, a farmer. Thursday morning Mr. and Mrs. McNulty went to St. Julienne, leaving their four children in the house. Three of the children were girls, aged 18, 16 and 14 respectively, the fourth child being a boy, aged 10. The discovery of the murder was made by a friend of the family named Morrin. He called at the McNulty house in the afternoon and found the front door broken in and two of the children, the boy and the youngest girl, lying on the floor of the hall, their heads literally hacked to pieces. On the road to the barn he found the body of the second girl, and in the barn the body of the oldest girl was found terribly lacerated. Her clothing had been torn from her body. Morrin alarmed the neighbors, and the parents were sent for. They reached the house in the evening and were horrified to find all of their children dead.

A tramp, who was seen in the neighborhood of the house, is suspected of the crime, and detectives are looking for him. No motive for the crime other than that of the outraging of the oldest girl can be given. The affair has caused a tremendous sensation in the district. A bloody axe was found near the house.

SOCIAL DANCE.

Hibbard's orchestra furnished music for a social dance of some of the young men of North Chelmsford in the town hall last night. The officers were: General manager, D. F. Small, assistant, Nelson Constantineau; floor director, John O'Connell; aids, James Ward, Fred Gaudette, John Brennan.

$1000 A DAY WANTED.

On the last page of today's Sun one of Lowell's largest dry and fancy goods firms states in as modest terms as possible their great need of money. They simply ask the trading public for the sum of "$1000 a day during the month of November, in exchange for merchandise of every description in their line." The unreasonable weather is largely responsible for the large stock of dry and fancy goods which now loads their shelves and counters.

This is an opportunity which should not be neglected, coming, as it does, right at the height of the season. The firm has made a general reduction throughout its enormous stock and the markdowns are consistent, as a careful examination of their half page advertisement will show. Read the advertisement; then if you have any dress goods, black or colors, cloaks, and general fancy goods to buy, govern yourselves accordingly.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

AGENTS—$7 DAILY, TO SELL SPECIALTY Soaps and give customers double their value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Modoc Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

YOUNG MAN WANTS EMPLOYMENT IN store Saturday evenings, willing to work and make himself generally useful. Address C. D., Sun office.

$6 TO $15 WEEKLY—MALE AND FEMALE, work at their homes; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; enclose stamp for contract. Excelsior Manufacturing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD STOVE Plate Moulders. Steady work to good men. Address West Side Foundry Co., Troy, N. Y.

ALASKA GOLD CLUB.

Agents wanted in Lowell and vicinity to form Alaska Gold Clubs. Every club entitled to select one of its members to go with our expedition to the gold fields. Every mill and factory should be represented. For particulars address Karl Hollbrook, 44 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I., General Eastern Agent for the Alaska and Northwest Gold and Copper Syndicate. (Incorporated.)

Look at This.

$18.75

Buys a $45

SEWING MACHINE

These are all new goods and fully guaranteed.

In will pay you to see them before buying.

RING'S Big Store

Sewing Machines and Bicycles.

Nos. 221-231 Dutton St.

Dr. Welch's

ORIGINAL

GRAPE JUICE

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR THE ABOVE AND CAN QUOTE LOWEST PRICES ON SAME.

Qts. Pts. ½ Pts

JOHN M. PEVEY,
Sole Agent.
35-37 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

DOG LOST, $5 REWARD—AN IRISH SETter with new collar marked W. & H. Dyan, Hesseo 1095 Lowell Mass. Please return to Dyan's Shoe Store, 82 Central street.

PIANOS

You can get better bargains at Greene's than any house in Lowell.

Full line of Sheet Music, Sewing Machines. Lowest prices.

GREEN'S,
223 Central St. Fiske's Block.

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810.

You can safely trust what time has indorsed for nearly a century.

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

I. S. JOHNSON, Esq. My Dear Sir—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan., 1897.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five $1. Sold everywhere.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan. 1840, first left at my store some of the same. I have supplied my customers with it ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales.
JABEZ KNOWLTON, Newburg, Maine.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO.

Have on exhibition in their window the new

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS WHEEL

And in the same window there is another article that is attracting much attention. It is a Pocket Knife, with 22 blades and costing $10.00

If you want a Pocket Knife, a Carving Knife, a Dinner Knife, a Butcher Knife, a Coon Knife, or any kind of Cutlery, buy of us.



THE THOMPSON HARDWARE COMPANY

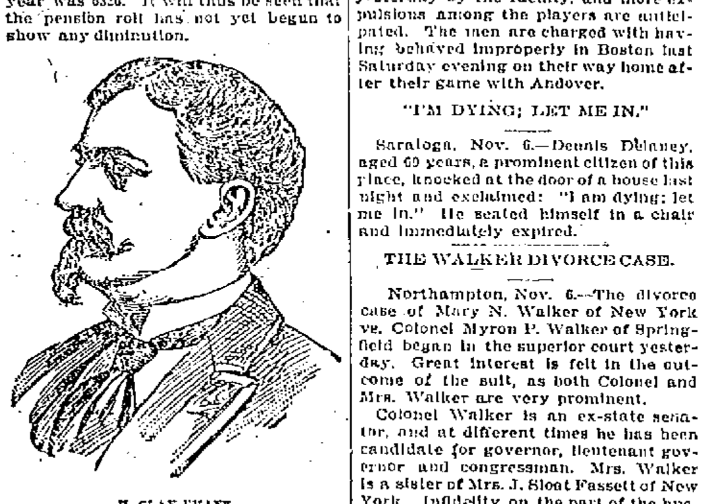
254 AND 258 MERRIMACK STREET.

PENSION BILL VERY HIGH

The Expected Reduction Will Not Soon Come Into Operation.

The Losses Offset by Additions—Commissioner Evans Opposed to Consolidating Agencies — Postmaster General Settles a Telegraph Bill.

Washington, Nov. 6.—In his first annual report Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans says that there were added to the rolls during the year the names of 60,101 new pensioners and there were restored to the rolls 3971 pensioners who had been previously dropped, a total of 64,072. During the same period the losses to the roll were 31,960 by death, 1074 by remarriage of widows and mothers, 1845 by legal limitation (minors), 2683 for failure to claim pension for three years, and 3560 for other causes, an aggregate of 41,122. The whole number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1897, was 976,014. The net gain over the previous year was 6326. It will thus be seen that the pension roll has not yet begun to show any diminution.



H. CLAY EVANS.

Seven widows of revolutionary soldiers and nine daughters of revolutionary soldiers are still on the rolls. During the year 94,451 pension certificates were issued, of which number 60,101 were original allowance and the balance were reissues, increases, restorations, renewals, etc. Of this number 14,071 certificates of various classes were held in this bureau until July 1, 1897, and are accordingly not credited to the past fiscal year. During the same period 76,234 claims of various classes were disallowed.

The amount disbursed for pensions during the year was $139,799,242.12, and the amount disbursed by treasury settlement was $150,475.23, a total of $139,949,717.35. This exceeds the amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1896 by the sum of $1,634,480.18. The appropriation for the payments of pensions for the fiscal year of 1897 was only $140,000,000. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year was $133.17. The average annual value of each pension under the general law was $162.01 each; under the act of June 27, 1890, was $109.25. The aggregate annual value of all pensions at the close of the year was $129,795,428.

There were 44 original and seven duplicate bounty land claims admitted and 145 original claims to this character rejected. Referring to the consolidation of agencies, Commissioner Evans recommends that the executive order of July 14 last suspending operation of the order of Feb. 6, 1897, the latter of which provided for the consolidation, be continued indefinitely, and adds: "I am still of the opinion that the reduction and consolidation of the pension agencies at this time is not only unnecessary but inexpedient; that the disruption of business in the agencies, the business for the interior department and the general inconvenience of the service would more than offset the anticipated saving to the government." Attention is called to a significant saving in rentals of agencies, a policy still being continued.

In conclusion the report recommends the publication of a complete list of pensioners, and of the passage of a law to the end that no pension be granted to the widow of any soldiers that shall marry hereafter.

TO SETTLE A TELEGRAPH BILL.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Postmaster General Gary has approved the report of claims of the first assistant as sole referee in the case of the Western Union Telegraph company vs. the United States, involving a large claim for tolls under the Wanamaker rate and accrued under that administration. Mr. Heath's report found that there was due to the company $253,569. This represents the difference between the rates paid prior and subsequent to the adoption of the Wanamaker rate.

It is understood that the government will enter no defense to a judgment in the court of claims except to waive an acknowledgment that this would permit anyone to question the right of the postmaster general to fix an arbitrary rate. The case is expected to come up in court today, when the government, in making this stand, will say its conclusion was a voluntary one, based on the conviction that the rate was too low.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS EXPELLED.

Worcester, Nov. 6.—Harrison and Bicknell, two of the players on the Worcester football team, were expelled yesterday by the faculty, and more expulsions among the players are anticipated. The men are charged with having behaved improperly in Boston last Saturday evening on their way home after their game with Andover.

"I'M DYING; LET ME IN."

Saratoga, Nov. 6.—Dennis Delaney, aged 60 years, a prominent citizen of this place, knocked at the door of a house last night and exclaimed: "I am dying; let me in." He seated himself in a chair and immediately expired.

THE WALKER DIVORCE CASE.

Northampton, Nov. 6.—The divorce case of Mary N. Walker of New York vs. Colonel Myron P. Walker of Springfield began in the superior court yesterday. Great interest is felt in the outcome of the suit, as both Colonel and Mrs. Walker are very prominent.

Colonel Walker is an ex-state senator, and at different times he has been candidate for governor, lieutenant governor and congressman. Mrs. Walker is a sister of Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett of New York. Infidelity on the part of the husband is alleged as the ground for the action.

Mrs. Walker was formerly Mrs. Scudder, a wealthy resident of New York. Having been divorced from her husband, she was at liberty to marry Colonel Walker. The wedding occurred in London in June, 1878. On their return to America a home was established at Belchertown, Mass., Mrs. Walker also retaining her New York residence.

Colonel Walker claims that after a disagreement between his wife and himself over some question of property, Mrs. Walker left their home and went to New York, taking her possessions with her. The next summer, when Mrs. Walker's daughter was married, a partial reconciliation took place, but another estrangement followed, and they have lived apart since then.

MARK TWAIN'S DEBTS.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 6.—Mark Twain's publishers have received a cablegram from the author in which he emphatically denies the report that he recently wrote a letter to a personal friend in this country stating that he had made $32,000 in the last two years and had paid his business debts in full. The cablegram, dated Nov. 4 and sent from Wien, Austria, reads: "Bliss, publisher,—Lie. Wrote no such letter. Still deeply in debt." The facts are that Mr. Clemens still owes about $50,000 on account of C. L. Webster & Company, debts which represent about one-half the original indebtedness of that firm, the half which the noted author need not pay, but which he says he will pay dollar for dollar. He has great faith in the staying qualities of his new book, "Following the Equator," which is soon to be published in this country and England, and hopes to realize enough from its sale to be able to turn over a handsome sum to his creditors. Beyond these business debts, which weigh upon him so heavily, he owes nothing, and with them out of the way would have no cause of worry as to the future.

TROUBLE OVER A CHECK.

Boston, Nov. 6.—A special to The Herald from Bath, Me., says: "A check drawn on the National bank by Oscar C. Rogers, the newly elected treasurer of this city, was refused payment by that institution Friday. The check was then taken to the Bath National bank, where payment was also refused. At the First National bank a telephone message to the Marine bank brought back the reply that there were no funds there with which to pay the check, and payment was again refused. The check was then taken to the office of Treasurer Rogers, and he paid the amount in cash.

The topic in regard to the city treasurership is the principal topic of conversation about the city, and just where the trouble will end no one pretends to know. It is an entirely different state of affairs than ever existed in any Maine city, and there are likely to be interesting legal questions to settle.

DISAGREEMENT IN LIBEL CASE.

Willimantic, Conn., Nov. 6.—The jury in the criminal libel case brought in the superior court by Attorney H. H. Leonard against Kate G. Warner and her husband, Frank J. Warner, publishers of The Sunday Herald, after deliberating one hour and 40 minutes, reported a disagreement, and was discharged. The jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.

Springfield, Nov. 6.—Sarah Stevens Goring, 63 years old, who lived with her son in this city, committed suicide by hanging Friday afternoon. The body was found dangling from the rafters of the cellar by the son when he returned from work. Medical Examiner Beck considered that the body had been hanging about two hours.

Avoid An Early Grave.

How often do we hear, that the avenue to an early grave was opened by neglecting a slight cough and cold. Profit by this truth, and provide yourself with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which instantly cures all throat and lung affections. Mr. W. H. Mahoney, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was taken sick with a bad cold. The doctors did not seem to help me, and everybody said I was getting consumption, when a relative recommended Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I got a bottle and it helped me, and after taking two bottles I was cured, to the surprise of everybody. I shall always recommend it to my friends, as I know it to be a sure cure." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Don't accept a substitute.

A SCHOONER LOST

Sad Story Brought to Newport, R. I. Yesterday.

THE ENTIRE CREW SAID TO BE LOST.

The Vessel Capsized Off Point Judith.

Newport, R. I., Nov. 6.—A very sad story was brought to this city by Captain Stanton of the schooner Cornelius which arrived here yesterday with a cargo of coal. It relates to the foundering of a vessel with those on board. That the crew is lost appears to be a certainty, for had the members been saved from the ill-fated vessel they would have been heard from before this time, in Captain Stanton's opinion.

The captain says: "Last Wednesday afternoon we fell in with the two masted schooner William Ellis, Bradford, Conn., about two-thirds of the way between Watch Hill and Point Judith. The Ellis had sailed from Port Johnson, N. Y., last Saturday with a full cargo of coal in her hold and a deckload as well, bound to some port in this part of New England. The sea was very rough and the wind strong from the westward, so strong indeed that we were compelled to carry our sails reefed. We watched the Ellis and could see that something was wrong with her. About this time our jib-stay was carried away, and our attention for a time was taken from the Ellis. When I looked for her again she had completely disappeared.

"The Ellis was two or three miles astern, and she could not have sailed away without being seen, and it is believed she was leaking and wrenched by the heavy sea raging at the time. The captain was thus able to keep her afloat, and she must have sunk. There were two or three small sailing vessels closer to the Ellis than I was. The people aboard these could have gone to her assistance if there had been any time to do so."

After the vessel disappeared Captain Stanton saw wreckage afloat, which he believes to have been a part of the galley house.

An inquiry by the Associated Press at the Watch Hill, Quonocontaug and Point Judith lifesaving stations brings no information of the capsizing of a schooner off Point Judith, supposed to be the William Ellis, on Wednesday afternoon. The underwriters' agent at Stonington gives no credence to the report. The Edward M. McLaughlin foundered three miles west of Point Judith on Wednesday, and it may happen that this schooner was thought to be the William Ellis by the captain who reported the latter.

MONEY UNACCOUNTED FOR.

New York, Nov. 6.—Charles A. Baudoine, a real estate owner, on Thursday sent his confidential clerk, Albert Page Wood, to the Second National bank here to deposit $700 in checks and $262.61 in cash. Soon afterwards Wood returned to the office in a bewildered condition and acted as if he was under the effects of a strong drug. He was unable to make a coherent statement, and Baudoine waited until yesterday to question the clerk. When Wood still refused to tell what had happened to him he was arrested.

At the police station last evening the bankbook and checks were found in the possession of the prisoner, but the money was missing. The police suspect that Clerk Wood was a victim of "knockout drops" and was probably robbed. He is still under arrest.

WOMAN DIED OF POISON.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 6.—There is considerable excitement over the mysterious death of Mrs. Eva Kunder, which occurred on Wednesday evening. An autopsy showed death was caused by some poison which is thought to have been placed in the coffee.

All the members of the Kunder family are suffering from the effects of the poison which caused the death of the mother. It is the opinion of many that the death of Mrs. Kunder was a murder committed by someone who had a grudge either against the dead woman or some member of the family.

CLOAK MAKERS ON STRIKE.

New York, Nov. 6.—The 600 employes of the cloak making firms of Oppenheimer & Collins, A. M. Slater, H. Wendorfs and J. Bernstein, all of this city, joined the strikers yesterday. Herman Levy has threatened to lower the wage scale, and it is believed that his 150 hands will be ordered on strike.

Secretary Broff said last night that the Brotherhood of Cloakmakers is determined to take no backward step in the matter of wages and hours, and that if necessary a general strike will be called.

GEORGIA AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Atlanta, Nov. 6.—The Georgia senate defeated a measure which, if passed, would have had the effect of making Georgia a prohibition state. The bill had been pending in the legislature since last year and had been argued exhaustively. The vote on the bill was 18 to 22. It is understood that the majority against the passage of the bill would have been proportionately much greater in the house if the measure could have reached that body.

shortness of breath—a sensation of dryness and heat in the throat. Neglect is dangerous.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like a charm on the throat and bronchial tubes. Use it before it's too late. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

CLAIM MAJORITY OF FIVE

Republicans Maintain That They Have Won in Ohio.

But Democrats Will Not Concede—Returns May be Tampered With—A Maryland Supervisor Refuses to Certify to a Return.

Columbus, O., Nov. 6.—The Ohio legislature stands 74 Republicans, 70 Democrats and one doubtful according to the official returns. With a dozen or more of the 88 counties very close, there have been no material changes except in Wood county, which will be claimed by both parties until the courts pass on the action of the supervisors.

Chairman McConville of the Democratic state committee has not changed his claims of a Democratic majority on joint ballot, and will not do so until the official returns are all in and show the final results to differ from those he has at hand. He and other leaders went to Cincinnati to confer with Mr. McLean and others regarding the contests that are to be made in the close counties.

Chairman Nash insists that the legislature stands 75 Republicans to 70 Democrats, and that the majority on joint ballot for senator will not be less than five. He says he is satisfied with the situation in Wood county. What he feared was that the official count might wipe out the small Republican plurality in that county. Since the face of the official tally sheets showed a plurality of 31 for the Republican representative, Judge Nash is ready to have any court pass on the case. He says the law provides that the members of the board of election cannot go behind the returns, and the supreme court has held that they have no ministerial powers whatever—they cannot hear evidence or use their discretion in throwing out any vote. That is left to the courts and to each branch of the legislature in passing on the credentials of its members.

In Wood county yesterday, Norris, the Republican candidate for representative, filed a protest against the board counting the vote of Freedom township because the ballots should be tallied in blocks of five. This precinct gave Norris 151 and Mears, the Democratic candidate, 263. If the vote of the township had been thrown out it would have increased the plurality of Norris by 112, but it was counted. The Republicans insist that Norris will be declared elected in Wood county, and that the legislature stands 75 to 70.

Counsel for both the Democratic and Republican committees at Bowling Green have agreed to submit the Wood county case at once to the circuit court. The court will be asked to decide whether the election board can go behind the returns. It will be left for the proceedings in the contest in the house to decide whether the vote of Center township shall be counted.

Information has been received at Republican headquarters of protests to the soldiers' home vote at Dayton on the ground that the voting precincts were not in the proper place. If that vote should be thrown out, the Democrats would gain two representatives from Montgomery county and one senator, enough, according to the claims originally advanced by the Republicans, to make the legislature stand 73 Democrats to 72 Republicans on joint ballot. Chairman Nash says there are about 40 precincts in the state where the technical points on the location of the polls can be raised, and if it is made an issue of the contest it will work both ways, with no one knowing the final result.

REVIEW OF TRADE

By Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency for Week.

REPORT OF FAILURES SHOWS AN IMPROVEMENT.

And Steady Growth in Business Generally.

New York, Nov. 6.—Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says this week: Stronger proof of the great change in the condition of business could not be given than is found in the detailed report of failures by branches of business for the month of October. Though swelled by a few large speculative or brokerage failures, the aggregate was smaller than in any other month for more than four years, except in July and August, and one month in 1894. The manufacturing and trading failures, $7,823,199, against $7,830,811 in September and $7,760,835 in August, include one for $1,000,000 having no relative to the present state of business. During the four years iron manufacturing failures have not been smaller except in one month, wool manufacturing except in two months, leather and shoes and unclassified manufacturing except in four months, and cotton manufacturing in six months. Of the trading classes, failures have never been smaller in groceries, jewelry and books except in one month, clothing, furniture and unclassified trading except in two months, and 10 manufacturing and 11 trading classes out of 14 each have never reported smaller failures in a third of the past 48 months. Improvement so general, with a remarkably low average of liabilities in most classes, has a meaning which cannot be mistaken.

The quiet following the great rush of orders, and purchases for over two months is still increased in many branches by unseasonably mild weather, and yet the mills are obliged to refuse many orders because unable to finish previous engagements soon enough. It is in every way fortunate for the industries and the would-be buyers, since speculative purchases would otherwise advance prices so fast as to make reaction probable. More works have joined the active list, including some long idle, and the production in iron manufacture is the greatest ever known. The output of pig iron again exceeds the demand, which naturally diminishes near the close of the year, and prices yield slightly; but the consumption is kept at the maximum by pressure of orders which the works are not able to fill fast enough. Shipments of boots and shoes for the week were 6000 cases larger than in the same week of any previous year, and 16,000 larger than in 1892, and orders for winter goods still keep the shops busy. Prices are but a shade lower for shoes and leather while hides are slightly stronger.

Cotton manufacture is doubly hindered by decline in cotton and by accumulation of goods with slow distribution, so that print cloths have fallen to 2.31 cents, a new low record, and staple goods are sold at concessions, all averaging not 2 per cent above the lowest point. In woolen goods advance has not been arrested by doubts about the future market for goods and the cost of wool, which advanced slightly in October. The mills have all they can do for some time, and opening of the next season may be deferred until the future can be more accurately judged. No yielding in prices appears, and speculative purchases would doubtless be large if mills were prepared for contracts far ahead. Cold weather is greatly needed to hasten distribution of textile goods and to provide indications of the future demand.

NECESSITY FOR RETRENCHMENT.

Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 6.—At a meeting of the board of aldermen last night a communication was received from Mayor Cook in which he calls for solid retrenchment in city expenditures, as the outlook at the present time indicates that there will be a deficit at the end of the municipal year of $30,000, and this, together with the amount already borrowed this year, namely $28,000, aggregates a larger amount than was ever borrowed before by the city in one year. The condition means a scale of taxation for next year of about $19 on a thousand, and with further expenditures of any amount $20 is not improbable.

HIS EYESIGHT FAILED.

Providence, Nov. 6.—August J. Berg, 63 years of age, who boarded with his son and daughter, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking poison. When found he was in a dying condition. Doctors were summoned, but before they arrived the man was dead.

Berg had been despondent for some time, as his eyesight was failing and he was unable to work. This is given as the reason for the suicide.

FAILURE IN CLOTHING TRADE.

Boston, Nov. 6.—Thomas W. Farnsworth of 91 Summer street, who has been doing a large business in clothing recently under the name of the Manufacturers' Outlet company, and before that as the Yankee Clothing company, made an assignment yesterday afternoon. The assignees are Charles W. Lavers, president of the National Shoe and Leather exchange, and Albert H. Willis.

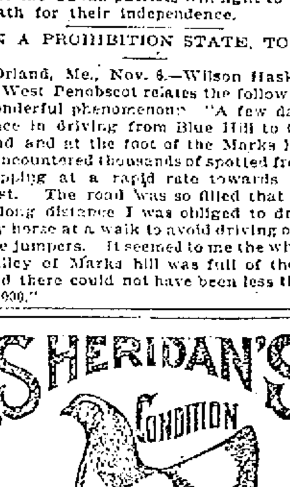
PEACE TO FOLLOW EVACUATION.

New York, Nov. 6.—Chickering hall was crowded last night with enthusiastic Cubans, who applauded when the speakers declared that Cuba would never accept reforms from Spain, that peace can only come after the evacuation of the island by the Spanish army, and that the Cuban patriots will fight to the death for their independence.

IN A PROHIBITION STATE, TOO.

Orland, Me., Nov. 6.—Wilson Haskell of West Penobscot relates the following wonderful phenomenon: "A few days since in driving from Blue Hill to Orland and at the foot of the Marks hill, I encountered thousands of spotted frogs hopping at a rapid rate towards the east. The road was so filled that for a long distance I was obliged to drive my horse at a walk to avoid driving over the jumpers. It seemed to me the whole valley of Marks hill was full of them, and there could not have been less than 40,000."

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

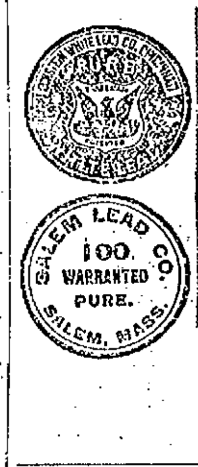


It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevent all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.



THERE is a right way to paint and a wrong way. The right way is to have the best paint—Pure White Lead (see list of genuine brands) and Linseed Oil—applied by a practical painter. The wrong way is to get some mixture about which you know nothing and apply it yourself or have some inexperienced, irresponsible person do it.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application.

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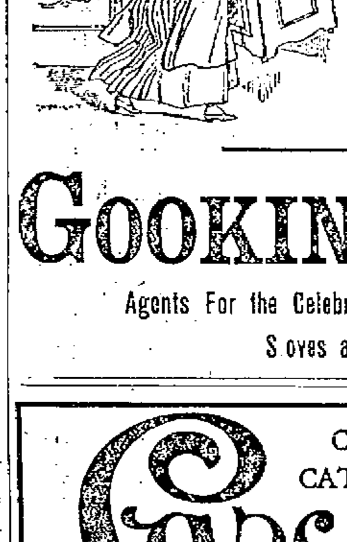
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They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O.

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If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

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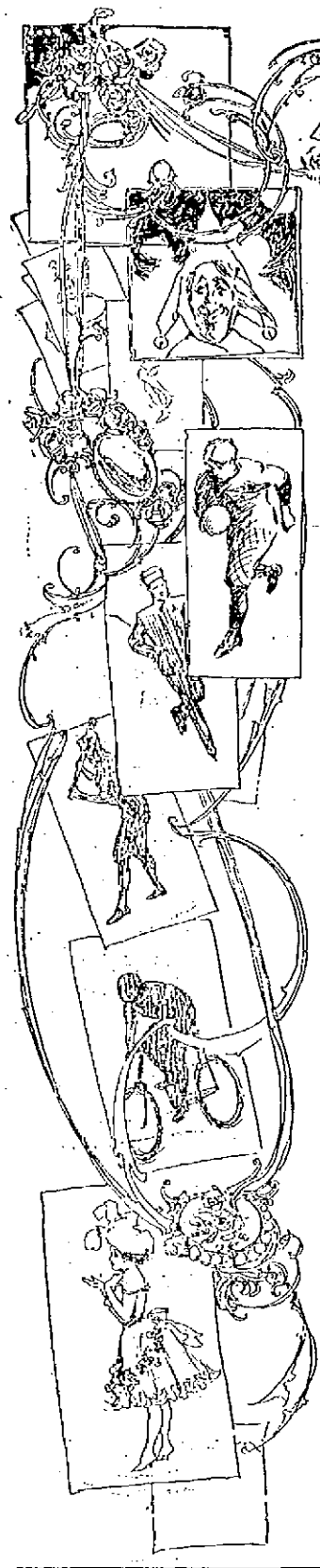
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SPORT & THE STAGE



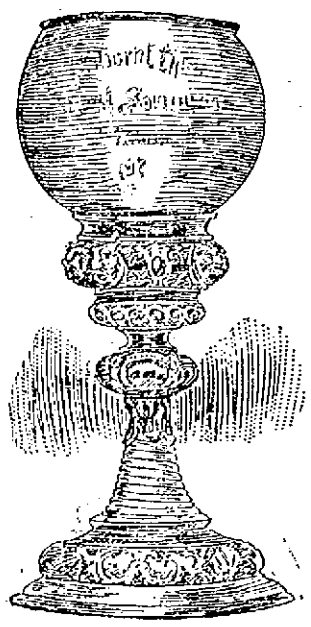
SPORTING NOTES.

Corbett disclaims any intention to assume the championship again until he defeats Fitzsimmons in the ring.

McLaughlin, the old time collar and elbow wrestler, is on the stage again at Seattle. In a recent match with Charles Moth the latter won three falls to McLaughlin's one.

There is a contest on for the position of official handicapper for the Metropolitan association of the A. A. U. Messrs. Dixon, Carter, Obertubbessing, Boyle and O'Brien are candidates.

Trouble is already rampant in the early horse shows over the judges' awards. An irate owner in Pittsburg



THE OLTEN CUP.

publicly pulled off a red ribbon won by his horse and tore it into shreds.

The college tournament at New Haven did not draw well, and now the regret is that Pennsy's offer of Franklin field was not accepted. An attempt will be made to induce another offer from University of Pennsylvania.

The first seizure of game under the new Minnesota law brought out the fact in the legal proceedings that the sportsman there must eat his game on the spot or carry it "out" himself. He may not ship it.

It is now asserted as a settled thing that Bob Cook will coach Yale's crew next year. Much of the talk connected with securing Guy Nickalls, the English oarsman, is said to be prompted by the wish of Nickalls to down Lehmann, the Harvard coach.

EXPERTS WITH GUN AND RIFLE.

Marksmanship is a form of sport that appeals to nearly every one, whether or not he himself is an expert with gun or rifle.

There are some very expert marksmen in the United States, but marksmanship in this country is chiefly limited to the military and militia. Consequently there is not much of a field here for the exploitation of the sure and deadly aim that there is in some European countries.

It is a fact well known in military circles that the Swiss are without superiors as sharpshooters the world over. The champion marksman of Europe is a native of Switzerland. His name is Frank Julien, and he has a record of 86 bullseyes out of 100 at a distance of 300 yards.

In some European countries marksmanship is a more popular sport than baseball is in this country, and everybody is more or less of an expert in handling the muskets. In Switzerland shooting contests are common affairs every Sunday, and the Swiss militia are required to fire at targets a certain number of bullets every year.

The shooting festivals held in Europe during the summer by the French teacher are big affairs, the like of which are never held in this country. They assume international importance, the leading marksmen of all Europe being in attendance for the dual purpose of winning fame and awards. The Swiss government is the leading patron of the contests, contributing liberally both morally and financially. Then all the country round about is aroused over the annual events, and the merchants and local town governments send in their checks, so that the committee in charge is abundantly supplied with the wherewithal to make the occasion a grand success. The magnitude of the festivals may be comprehended from the fact that the population of a small town in which the event is to take place is more than trebled during the days of the carnival, the extra residents being in the main active contestants.

Jules Ruerat, a professor of French, residing in Providence, is probably the best marksman in Rhode Island, and it is doubtful is he has many peers in the United States. The professor is a naturalized American citizen, and he was born in Switzerland, in the town of Corcelles, 20 miles from Geneva. His birth in the little European republic accounts for his natural skill as a marksman.

Professor Ruerat spent the summer vacation this year abroad, visiting his old home and acquaintances and incidentally entering the famous international shooting carnivals which were being held in various parts of the republic. His success may properly be considered phenomenal. Here is a list of the prizes he won, a list calculated to make more than one European sharpshooter envious:

At the Olten carnival, one large silver cup; at Berne, a beautiful chased large silver cup; at Bex, a small wine cup, suitably inscribed; at Berne, one valuable Swiss movement silver watch; at Olten, Berne and Leichenstig, silver medals; at Olten and Berne, bronze medals.

These are the prizes which the Providence man brought with him when he returned to America a few weeks ago. Not included in the list above given are various awards, articles of bric-a-brac, a mirror, a pendulum clock, etc., which the successful contestant was obliged to leave behind. As a result of his consummate skill the professor also won upward of $100 in cash prizes. Of all his valuable winnings, perhaps the most prized by the Providence man were three wreaths of metal work which were presented to him at the carnivals on the occasion of his carrying off the mammoth cups. These wreaths he was entitled to wear as victor.

The first festival which Professor Ruerat attended was at Olten, beginning July 16. The actual number of contestants, the professor says, was a trifle in excess of 12,000. The marksmen



JULES RUERAT.

attending the Berne carnival numbered over 20,000, and at no place were there less than 10,000. It must be remembered that these figures represent the actual marksmen who had entered the various lists and not mere sightseers of the holiday order. The men were of all ranks of life and of all nationalities. Side by side, waiting their turn to the target, were princes of the blood and ordinary soldiers, Frenchmen, Germans, Italians and Swiss. Olten is centrally located in Switzerland and, although not a large town, possesses one of the most commodious railroad stations in the country. This fact had largely to do with its selection as the headquarters for that particular festival.

The people of the surrounding country made use of the German tongue, and Professor Ruerat, a native of the so called French Switzerland, had some difficulty in conversing freely with the inhabitants.

Each day of the carnival the committee offered a silver cup, similar to the larger ones secured by the Providence marksman, to each contestant who made 300 bullseyes inside of three hours. The shooting commenced at 5 o'clock in the morning and ended at noon. The distance from the target was a trifle over 300 yards. On the day when Professor Ruerat made his successful attempt there was a large field of contestants, only two of whom were possessors of sufficient skill to carry off the much coveted cups, the Providence professor and one other.

Again at Berne the Rhode Island representative was among the limited number of fortunates. The local papers of the town, copies of which the professor brought home, stated that the carnival had gathered together 20,000 marksmen. In the three hours' contest 1,200 men participated. The reader may wonder how such a sizable field of entries managed to shoot several hundred times within the limited time. It should therefore be noted that in this instance



THE BERNE CUP.

the committee, owing to the immense number of marksmen present, extended the limit, so that all should have fair play. Of course it would have been impossible for one man to monopolize a target during the entire three hours, for that would have allowed but 200 persons a chance at the cups. There was only one way to overreach this difficulty. Each marksman as he appeared before the target was given five shots. Immediately these were spent the contestant was stationed at the rear of the long line of waiters, who in turn were granted five tries at the target. For more than three hours there was a continual rattle of musketry, such as one would expect to hear only on the field of battle. Professor Ruerat succeeded in hitting the eye 300 times within the prescribed time.

It was at Berne also that the Rhode Islander won the watch, the award for having hit the eye 150 times within two hours. At the same festival he captured a silver and a bronze medal, the former because he had made ten bullseyes in succession, and later five bullseyes, at the regulation distance of 300 yards. Naturally the silver and bronze medals are not so highly prized by the Europeans who enter the contests as are the silver cups and wreaths. Any marksman belonging to the militia will realize that it is no child's play to hit the bullseye five or ten times in succession at a distance of 300 yards, but they will more readily appreciate the difficulty of scoring 300 within three hours. The medals are very handsome affairs, artistically engraved, and of course are eagerly sought by the contestants. But the great play is to win a cup, which is a hundred times more difficult to secure.

In winning a medal, as Professor Ruerat points out, the element of luck enters to a considerable extent. "The marksmen at the festivals realize this," remarked the professor. "They know very well that a mediocre shot may secure five or ten bullseyes and consequently a medal. Luck may be with him. When, however, it comes to scoring 300, that is an entirely different thing. The poor marksman may have luck on his side for a brief spell, but to accomplish the greater feat something more than good fortune is required. One must possess skill, nerve and coolness."

Two years ago the Providence man paid his native country a summer visit during the season of the festivals. Being a lover of the sport, he naturally entered several of the contests. The result was that many of the choice prizes, including a handsome watch, cups and medals, found their way to this country. The residence of the French professor on Governor street is decorated with the trophies of the skillful handler of the musket and revolver. Tables and walls and sideboards are covered with the handsome and costly prizes, and the winner possesses more watches than he knows what to do with. If nothing happens to alter his plans, M. Ruerat intends to spend the festival season of 1898 in Switzerland.



MISS MARION TERRY.

Here is a new and fascinating portrait of Miss Marion Terry, the pretty young English actress who has recently made a hit in London. She plays the leading role in a new piece entitled "In the Days of the Duke."

THE CHAMPIONS OF FOOTBALL.

The football season this year will be a very short one. In two or three weeks at the longest the season will be over, at least for all of the big elevens. But it is none the less interesting for that matter. In fact, the increasing interest in football all over the country appears to have reached a marvelous growth attained by no other sort of athletic sport.

Most of the big teams this year have reverted more than ever to the usual straight football tactics, with one or two exceptions. The Quakers have again adopted their celebrated "guards back interference" and will probably make it their principal play. Princeton tried the "old "turtle back" wedge against the Indians once or twice, but otherwise limited their attack to runs around the ends and through tackles behind the usual interference.

Yale has played nothing but straight football, and Harvard's eleven has not attempted any tricks so far, although it is said that plenty newfangled maneuvers have been invented. These facts are creating the impression that the elevens are gradually turning down alleged tricks, which take up time and cause confusion, and will not pay much attention to anything but straight, old fashioned football. The coaches, or the majority of them, realizing that Princeton's great victory last year was due to the simplest methods of coaching and training, are in favor of instructing their respective teams on similar lines.

Of course, tricks like the "criss cross," "side punts" and "long passes" will never be overlooked, for they were popular when the game was in its infancy. But evolutions in which nearly every member in the team is concerned, where a puzzling set of signals is necessary and where no really wonderful gains are made, will undoubtedly be set aside. Good football players, no matter on what team they may play, get onto tricks so quickly nowadays that many of them are useless after the first attempt.

The celebrated "flying wedge," which caused such a sensation five years ago, was practically useless after an opposing team had once seen it in operation. So were many other schemes which were invented by theorists. The best football players, in the estimation of veteran collegians, were those who, unaided by modern "interference," dodged their opponents and made long runs down the field. So called "tricks" were unknown then, and yet the game was just as effectively played as now.

Gradually, as it may seem to have taken place, nevertheless, the game of football has materially changed during the last few years. All the games this year have been played on evener scores. Each individual match has, therefore, been more closely and evenly contested, and hence there may be supposed to be harder fought matches this year than ever before. Yet in the midst of this increased because more equal rivalry, the whole question of "slugging" or disqualification for unfair tactics seems to have sunk out of sight. Injuries there are, and always will be, because the game is at best rough and hard on the body at times, but there are no longer injuries caused by play carried on for the purpose of hurting a man and thus getting him out of the game.

Neither is the discussion of a few years ago—the question of eligibility—in any one's mouth today. We seem to have passed both these stages on the road to good and cleanly sport.

The games this season have been quite as severe as have any football matches, outside the big ones at the close of the season, in 20 years. For instance, the Princeton-Indian game was of the roughest sort, and yet there has been little or no complaint of unfair or ugly play, manifestly because there was none. All this shows that the great game is settling into its place as a manly sport, fit for gentlemen and healthy for mind and body, without any necessity for meanness connected in any way with the securing of victory.

It is one of the most encouraging things in these days of remarkable growth in outdoor sports that each and every game, including, as some would say, "even" football, is nearer the point of being played for its own sport's sake than ever before in this country. College athletics, at all events, are cleaner and purer than they have ever been before, and as football is primarily a college game it is showing that influence



CHADWICK OF YALE.

and that progress better than most sports.

Princeton has an eleven which is practically the same as it was last year. Her men, as a rule, have played together before, have won great games together and will try hard to do so again this year. Princeton is on the top of a prosperity wave in football, and, as she does not play Pennsylvania, she stands a good chance of being a victor again throughout the season. Her winning from Yale this year depends more on the frame of mind in which her eleven goes into the Yale game and the work done during the next four weeks on the Yale eleven than upon anything she can do to better her own play. The Princeton team today plays a perfected game, from long practice and experience. She started the season with a great advantage over Yale, with better players, with heavier men, with a team wherein each, or almost each, man knew his position and the men playing next him. Yale has a lighter, a newer and a less experienced set of men.

Among the smaller eastern elevens probably the Cornell team is the one which has caused the greatest surprise to the experts. At the beginning of the season it was thought that there would only be a mediocre team at Ithaca, but since then it has been amply demonstrated that they not only have good material there but know how to develop it.

Stagg, the old Yale player, has been having troubles of his own at Chicago university, of which he is the physical director. A few months ago he started to carry matters with a high hand and defied every athletic body in the west. This procedure did not add to the number of his friends, and his own charges are inclined to side against him. In a recent football game which he arranged several of his team did not appear on the ground and gave no excuse for their absence. Those that did line up showed the utmost indifference, and at the end of the half Stagg withdrew and substituted the scrub eleven.

The University of Michigan football team of '97, as compared with Michigan teams of the past few years, is decidedly weak and uncertain. It is not as good by any means as the eleven of last fall; it is not in the same class with the champion eleven of '95. What it lacks is—first, weight; second, experience, and third, "ginger." There are other lacks as well, but those three are most noticeable.

Many of the names of the players most likely to represent Michigan on the field this fall are not familiar to followers of the team in past years. Several of them are freshmen who have never had experience in college football. Some are substitutes and scrubs of former years, who have now grown into varsity form, and only four or five were regulars on the eleven a year ago.



THE OLDEST MANAGER.

This portrait represents Charles Morton, who is said to be the oldest theatrical manager in active service in the world. For a great many years Mr. Morton has directed the Palace Theater of Varieties in London. Quite recently he celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday and was warmly congratulated by his many friend and co-workers in the British metropolis.

Notes and News of Sport.

The movement against recruiting by the larger colleges among smaller institutions has grown to considerable proportions, especially in the west, and the hope of those interested in clean sport that the evil would cure itself bids fair to be realized within a few years at least.

Cavill, the crack Australian swimmer, has been matched to meet McCusker in England for $1,000 a side. The best out of three races will win, and the men are to compete at 300 yards, 440 yards and half a mile. The first race will be held at the Westminster baths, in London, on Oct. 26. Four days later they will meet at Leicester for the quarter mile event. The half mile race, if necessary to decide a winner, will be held at Manchester on Nov. 1.

Phœnix park, Dublin, is one of the finest cycling grounds in the world. There are seven miles of excellent roads. Several miles of broad pathways tempt the scorcher, with whom the authorities do not interfere. Several ridable hills add a variety, and the scenery, especially from Knockmaroon, along the Furry glen up to the hill crest over the Liffy valley, at the Magazine fort, is pretty. In fine weather it is the favorite homing ground for scorchers, who may be seen in multitudes at eventide.

Arion, the famous trotting stallion, whose 2-year-old record of 2:10¾ will probably remain untouched the longest of existing standards, will be trained next year.

The king of Portugal is said to be a magnificent swimmer, and, like his mother, has rescued a fellow creature from drowning, while on another occasion, when out driving on the outskirts of Lisbon, he jumped out of his carriage and felled with his stock to the ground and then collared single handed a burly highwayman who was endeavoring to rob and knife a wayfarer.

A team of American tennis players will visit Europe next year.

THE LOWELL SUN

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THE SUN IS

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Boss Croker of New York has not croaked as his enemies expected.

Miss Cisneros has won the heart of a Chicago millionaire, an aged lady, who is liable at any time to make Miss Cisneros her legatee.

"Down with Boss Platt!" is the cry which has gone up from the republican party in New York. Platt's reign as boss is ended forever.

Now the Citizens' Union in New York proposes to make Seth Low governor. That is right. He is perhaps better qualified to govern the state than the Greater New York.

The aldermen of Boston are to go to New York City to see a portion of the Boynton bicycle railroad in operation, with a view to adopting it in that city. The Boynton bicycle railroad is endeavoring to get a location in Harrison avenue, Boston, to demonstrate the superiority of the road.

The Normal school offers the teachers of Lowell an opportunity to benefit by special lectures and courses of study. The kindergarten teachers who do their work in the forenoon can take up postgraduate courses in the afternoon at the Normal school. This will result eventually in a benefit to the Lowell public schools.

Now that the state election is over the Boston democrats are looking to the mayoralty fight which is expected to be a lively one. The gold democrats will of course stand by Mayor Quincy but what Quincy and his friends dread most is the opposition of Hon. George Fred Williams. But it is not probable that Mr. Williams will take any active part in the fight.

The Boston Herald has been the most inveterate and outspoken enemy of the free silver movement, and the most unreasoning upholder of the gold standard. The Herald, however, is forced, in spite of its unreasonable claims to admit that Hon. George Fred Williams made a good run, considering the elements by which he was opposed. This is a proof that the free silver cause is accepted by the democracy of the state, and the few so-called gold democrats can no longer claim to the contrary. In this city their number is 301, which alone is sufficient to prove their slight claim to rule the democratic party.

Here is Mr. Bryan's opinion apropos of the New York victory:

"The sentiment in favor of the Chicago platform shows a healthy growth throughout the country. Perhaps our opponents will now admit that silver is not dead. The attempt to secure international bimetallism has proved a failure and it is now more apparent than ever that the people of the United States must legislate for themselves on the financial question. Free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 is nearer now than it was a year ago. High tariff upon a gold basis has disappointed those republicans who looked to it for relief.

THE NEW TRANSFER SYSTEM.

It seems on the whole, after a fair trial of the new transfer system of the Lowell & Suburban Railroad company that the company is likely to lose rather than gain by it in the long run. When a conductor in taking up transfers examines them to find whether they correspond with the personal appearance of the passengers offering them, and when he makes a personal inspection of every passenger who wants a transfer and punches the transfer accordingly, he will have very little time left to attend to the passengers who want to get off the car or the intending passengers who want to get on, and who are perhaps shouting for the car to stop while the conductor is inside making a personal examination of the passengers on issuing or receiving transfers. In this way the car service will be greatly reduced in value. But this is not all. From the increased duties imposed on the conductors it is reasonable to suppose that less vigilance will be exercised in the management of the car and accidents will result in consequence. Suits for damages will follow the accidents and when the company is called upon to meet heavy claims for injuries they will probably conclude that after all, the old system of transfers was the more profitable.

The most objectionable feature of the transfer system is that by which the passenger is obliged to tell where he is going and on what car before reaching the square, before he can obtain a transfer. The passengers have a right to take the first car leaving the square that will carry them to their destination. The present system does not concede this right to the public. The railroad company will best serve its own interests and the interests of the public as well by removing every obstacle in the way of passengers getting to their destination as quickly as possible. When men are in a hurry, as are doctors and other professional men on special calls, they will not submit to any obstacle of this kind thrown in their way by the rules of the railroad company, and they will not pay double fare as an alternative. The company will undoubtedly learn that this new transfer system is "penny wise, pound foolish."

The Morning Mail on last Friday, in connection with the report of the caucuses on the previous night, published an alleged interview with a printer, reflecting upon The Sun and its proprietor. The interview, we have no doubt, was genuine, as given from a printer who is now a steady habitue of the lower dives of the city but who was once employed in The Sun office and discharged for incompetency and intemperance. He has since developed into a bar-room loafer and has lost no opportunity of assailing The Sun and the proprietor thereof; but it shows the mean tactics and the utter disregard of common decency of any paper that will publish what such a character may say of any citizen. If we were to publish what bar-room loafers would say of The Mail, its editor, or its staff, we could easily retaliate, to the Mail's disadvantage; but when the Mail adopts such tactics, to reflect upon Mr. Pearson, we may expect it to resort to any meaness, however low and disgraceful, before the campaign is over. The Sun has never conducted a campaign by throwing dead rats and decomposed eggs at the candidate or his friends on the opposite side, but judging from The Mail's columns, we should say the editorial sanctum must be highly scented with this particular species of exclusive.

James Mellen of Worcester was defeated in the race for representative and will have to try again. He is not a quitter.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Providence Journal—The campaign in New York has at least disposed of the pretensions of Mr. Bourke Cockran to be regarded as a patriot. In 1892 he was abusing Mr. Cleveland and declaring that "Tammany had solved the problem of municipal government." In 1896 he was with the National democrats on the side of sound money. This year he has devoted his oratorical talents to the cause of Tracy and Platt and a large sum has been named as the compensation received by him for this oratory. Of course there is no crime in changing one's opinions. But this form of intellectual versatility leaves a man open to several unpleasant suspicions.

Attleboro Sun—It is comical to see a merchant give the papers the go-by and set out to advertise his wares through the medium of handbills. In the wake of bill distributors gutters and sidewalks are plastered with the bills which are thrown away by the people as soon as placed in their hands. There isn't a better way for a dealer to waste money than by showing the town with handbills.

Hartford Times—We have got a clear view of the objects for which consulships exist in the opinion of politicians. It is for the purpose of being divided up among the senators of the United States. That is McKinley's view, as he is proving every day by his appointment of senators' henchmen to places in the uttermost part of the earth.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat—Miss Willard says what women need today is "a better physique, and that means nutritious diet, simpler food, loose corsets, larger shoes and fresh air at night." All this, except the corsets, would be equally good for the men.

CT. SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN.

ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS ON DEATH OF LAURENCE J. SMITH.

At the last regular meeting of Court Samuel de Champlain, No. 49, Foresters of America, held Tuesday evening, November 2, with its chief ranger, Mr. Wilbrod Bouthillette, as presiding officer, it was decided by a unanimous rising vote to appoint a committee of three members to draft resolutions on the death of the Junior Past Supreme Chief Ranger, Laurence J. Smith. The following resolutions were prepared:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call to an eternal rest our highly esteemed brother, L. J. Smith, Junior Past Supreme Chief Ranger of the Foresters of America, and

Whereas, By this unexpected death the Order has sustained an irreparable loss in having removed from our midst his noblest son; and Court City of Lowell his most devoted member;

Resolved, That we, the members of Court Samuel de Champlain, No. 49, Foresters of America, deplore the inevitable call of our departed brother, and bow to the will of God, who wills the destiny of all men.

Resolved, That we tender to his wife and children our most heartfelt sympathy. We have met with a great loss. You have met with a greater. As he was to us the good, kind friend, the dearly beloved brother, he was to you but in a deeper and holier sense, a faithful husband, a loving father.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of this Court, and copies of the same forwarded each to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, to L'Etoile and to the Lowell Sun for publication.

—Arthur Lavoie,
Arthur N. Boulais
Geo. D. Jacques,
Committee.

Miss Gertrude Edmunds' address on adolescence before the Hampden County Association of Teachers last Tuesday and her part in the Child Study conference at New York city directly after give some idea of her constant activity in educational matter.—Boston Traveller.

A meeting of the committee on appropriations will be held Monday night.

NO COMPARISON.

No printing establishment in this city compares with The Sun Job Print in its mechanical equipment and the excellence of its work. Did you ever try it?

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing and gives and maintains good **HEALTH.**

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

WORKERS OF ENGLAND.

They Realize That the Gold Standard Is Working Them Injury.

When we say that it is to the interest of England to maintain the gold standard, we refer, of course, to the ruling power, the bankers and bondholders, says the Atlanta Constitution. The farmers are hurt so badly by the gold standard that a royal commission has been engaged for three years in investigating the causes of the prevailing agricultural depression. The manufacturers and the workingmen of all trades are also hurt by the gold standard.

What is more to the purpose, these people seem to understand much better than our own workingmen what is hurting them. As a result of that knowledge 350 labor organizations of the United Kingdom recently presented a monster petition to the government praying to be delivered from the destructive effects of the single gold standard.

The petitioners remind the government of the pledge made last year by the house of commons that the government would do "all in its power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver" and pray that the pledge may be redeemed. This petition, described by the London Chronicle as "the most important labor petition ever presented to the government," had no effect whatever on the Salisbury cabinet. Wealth is of more importance in the eyes of the British government than those who create it, and so the few men who hold bonds and securities were able to brush aside the monster petition and to cause the cabinet to give the lie to the pledge made by the house of commons.

Fortunately our own farmers and workingmen are not compelled to petition their government for relief. They themselves, together with those who depend on them, are the government, and they have only to go to the polls and choose instruments ready and willing to carry out their will. It is to be admitted that they have not been very particular in the exercise of this inestimable privilege during the past 30 years. Without exception, it may be said, a majority of them have gone to the polls and selected presidents pledged to the money power.

As a result of this unspeakable folly the people find themselves the victims not only of the single gold standard, but of the trusts and monopolies which it had bred. It may be said in behalf of the majority that they have been misled for the greater part of 30 years by appeals to their sectional prejudices. But now all these issues, including the farce of international bimetallism, have been swept away. In the congressional elections the sole issue of any serious import will be the gold standard, and the people will be able to vote intelligently if they choose to do so. If they want dear money and poverty prices, they will have the privilege of voting for gold men. If they want cheap money, sound prices and prosperity, they can vote for the Democratic candidates.

Henceforward the Republican party, through the force of events, will be the gold party and the Democratic party will stand for the restoration of silver and prosperity. That will be the dividing issue next year and in 1900.

GOLD DOES NOT COME.

Stays In England Notwithstanding the Balance of Trade Is In Our Favor.

Mr. Smith, the governor of the Bank of England, informed the New York World some time ago that he didn't expect any large flow of gold to the United States. Then $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 came over, and The World announced editorially that Mr. Smith didn't know what he was talking about.

Nevertheless for three months past the balance of trade has been immensely in our favor, and now the season of cotton exports is nearly at its highest point. Still the gold does not come in anything like the quantity warranted by the balance in our favor.

What has happened? Well, it is a little curious that Mr. Smith, who didn't know what he was talking about, should have had a hand in the matter. The rate of discount remaining at 3 per cent, the Bank of England has in a single week contracted its loans by over $20,000,000. This, of course, means a stringent money market—so stringent, indeed, that it is cheaper for those who owe balances in New York to settle them with American securities than to send gold.

It seems that Mr. Smith, who didn't know what he was talking about, had a pretty good idea what his bank would do when this country began to "touch" it for gold.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Main Points of Secretary Gage's Plan of Reorganization.

It appears to be generally understood that when congress assembles in the early part of December the administration will have a formulated financial scheme ready to submit to the representatives. Secretary Gage has already a scheme of reform prepared, and he has obtained for it, so we are told, the approval of many congressmen and senators, financiers and editors of influential newspapers.

What the precise details of the secretary's scheme are the public has not been informed, but there is reason to believe that the two main points of the scheme are (1) the conversion of the interest bearing debt of the United States into one kind of indebtedness at a very much lower rate of interest than is paid at present, and (2) the issue of gold bonds with which to buy in and cancel the greenbacks and Sherman notes—the national banks of course to be allowed easier terms for the issue of notes than they are allowed now.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

He's Got the Dinners Safe.

Senator Wolcott may still be soothed by the reflection that nobody can get those dinners away from him.

BLUE PEOPLE BRIGHT.

The business man's friend, Bicola Pills, are a scientific remedy, and the only perfect cure for the diseases of the nervous system. A remedy adapted for the banker, doctor, lawyer, preacher, and merchant. While Bicola Pills are intended for all who are afflicted with nervous weakness, they are particularly adapted to women suffering from a weakened condition of the nervous system, with prostration, faintness, etc. Bicola Pills give immediate relief—for rheumatism, and all blood and nervous troubles. Discovered and perfected by THE TURNERS of Philadelphia. **The Turners** also make

TARZINA—The only ointment for skin troubles. Cures Piles.

TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Turns your livor.

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S. S. "CANADA" (Now.)

9000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool:

Thur., Nov. 11, at 10 a. m.
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This new twin screw steamer has a magnificent accommodations for cabin passengers (equal to the best New York liners), and is the largest and fastest passenger vessel sailing from Boston. (No Live Stock Carried.)

Saloon passage $40 and upwards, according to location. Second cabin (very superior accommodations), $42.50; round passage, $78.37. Steerage passage $26.50.

For passage, plans, etc., apply to local agents, Dennis Murphy, 18 Appleton street, Lowell, F. B. Leeds, 5 Bridge street, Lowell, or Gen. Passenger Agent, 103 State street, Boston, Mass.

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Lowest in Price,
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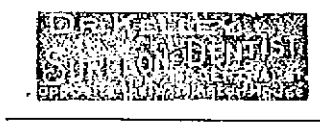
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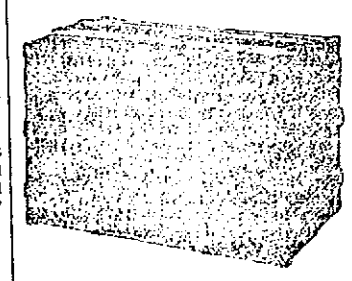
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Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.

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Trunk Manufactory, 72 Middlesex Street,

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P. F. DEVINE Prop.

The DAYLIGHT Incandescent Gas Lamp

will save you one-half your gas and give three times the light. The DAYLIGHT Mantles will last three times as long as any other on the market. Try them.

I have for sale Chimneys (glass or mica) that will fit lamp in use.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

SOLE AGENT,

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Telephone 867-3.

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Old stand, 120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Meal's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle street. Cor. of Palmer Street.

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Will collect mail and supply postage stamps to all houses supplied with the new

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These boxes cost no more than one year's rent for a box in the post office and will last a lifetime. For further information apply to

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Who are the sole agents in Lowell for the authorized

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The only box from which collections will be made by letter carriers.

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on one of the main streets for sale or will exchange for a cottage in city.

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CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS. OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in smoke room. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey, { Clerks } H. Gerrish.

Never Before

Have we been able to offer Men's Shoes for

$2.00 A. PAIR

That had the style or service these Shoes possess.

1 lot of Little Gent's wear resistin Shoes, wedge heel,

75c. A PAIR.

1 lot of Ladies' Kid, button or lace, in medium and wide toes.

$1.50 A PAIR.

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215 Dutton St.

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Tonight

THE COMEDIAN, **JOE OTT** IN

The Star Gazer

First time here at popular prices.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings with Wednesday Matinee, Nov. 8, 9, 10

Special production of the Scenic Comedy Drama,

"THE PAY TRAIN"

The best Comedy Drama of the day. Introducing the clever little actress,

MISS OLLIE HALFORD

and a superb company of players, a car load of special scenery, the latest electric and mechanical effects, music, songs and dances.

ESTEY

Special bargains in new and second-hand

PIANOS

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When you have found

PETER WATSON'S

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for if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

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120 LAWRENCE STREET,

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Put off the how to the inevitable. Your sleigh must be made ready for winter use sooner or later. To-day is not any too soon. What little time there is will be needed for the paint and varnish to dry and harden.

We are already at work on quite a few.

Can we add yours to the list?

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Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

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keep everything in the electrical line. There are none in the city that do better work and their prices are as reasonable as many others for a cheaper grade of work.

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That you be clothed, but the law is silent as to the quality of your clothes, or where to go for them.



If you consulted us on the "quality" and "where to go" part of it, we should very likely recommend our $16 Tailor Made Suit.

It is a very nobby affair of fine material, and the law could not wish you better dressed than in that Suit, nor would your own sense of "just the thing."

Overcoats to order, $15, $16, $18 and $20.

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Save $100 ON A Piano

Buy the manufacturer's and save the dealers' profits. Five leading makes. Square Pianos, $10 and upwards; uprights, $150 and upwards. We lead on low prices and easy terms.

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Associate Building, 822 Merrimack Street SAMUEL ORR, Manager.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 462 Market street. John W. Kliman, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT, 72 Chestnut street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Leggett & Co., One Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—600 YOUNG AND OLD MEN to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at Sun office.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Bowe's, Central street. A. Moore's, Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM LOWELL, good house and barn, large hennery, one acre of land. Price $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WAGONS—OWING TO LACK OF STORAGE, I am obliged to sell at any price the following wagons: 1 2-3 high grade democrat, 1 first class grocers wagon, 1 very fine top square wagon, 1 extra second hand square wagon. 6 Robins St.

FOR SALE—NEAR MIDDLESEX STREET, eight room house and barn, 9667 feet of land. Price $1700. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON—URBAN HALL and 3 small halls to let for parties and socials by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. Apply Room 1, Urban block.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. I can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in Belvidere, five minutes walk from Merrimack square. References required. Apply at Sun office.

FOR SALE—NEAR WASHINGTON STREET, good cottage house of seven rooms, large lot of land and fruit. Price $1650. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

BACHELLORS WILL FIND NICE FURnished, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street, Mrs. Nason.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, GOOD cottage house in first-class repair, large lot of land. Price $1020. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNdle containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2 00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 179 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—GOOD BOARDING AND LODging House good location. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS WILLING TO learn a paying business. Steady work. Good pay. No canvassing. 40 Middlesex street, room 16.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM OF EIGHTY acres, good set of building, some fruit, with 4 cows, 26 hens, 20 tons of hay, 2 wagons and all the farming tools. Seven miles from Lowell. Price $2000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—BETWEEN ROBINSON STREET and Bosford Square, pocketbook containing sum of money and receipt with Lizzie M. Young's name. Return to 15 Robinson street and receive reward.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

WANTED—A SMALL HORSE, ABOUT 900 lbs. One that has life in him and not expensive. For further particulars address X. Z., Sun office.

THE NEW ENGLAND INTRODUCTION Club. A reliable medium for introducing respectable parties, socially or matrimonially inclined. If interested send 10 cents to Box 185, L., Dover, N. H.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIE OR GENTS at 121 Fletcher street, for best household article on earth.

LOST—A BULL TERRIER RED AND WHITE pup, about four months old. Reward at 13 Willie street.

GIRLS WANTED FOR TRANSFERRING. Greenwood & Payton Hosiery Co., Ayer City.

MADAM DUPONT, CLAIRVOYANT, WILL call on ladies at their homes. Address A., Sun office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE aged man, strictly temperate and reliable. Position in store as collector or on the electrics. Address S., 772 Merrimack street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, YOUNG and old, to work for us in their own homes in spare time, day or evening. We pay $10 to $18 per week. No canvassing. Any child can do the work. Send address today. We send work at once. H. A. GRIFF, Dept. 191, Tyrone, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—GET FIFTY CENTS on each dollar; no experience necessary. Write for agent's outfit. Address The Catholic News, 9 Barclay street, New York.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms, pantry and bath rooms, with tub, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors in kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water. Piazza and balcony, piece lot of land, high and dry, very sightly, near cars and schools. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, No. 29 A, Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 suits for $15, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Centralst

DO YOU WANT

A FINE

H. F. Miller Piano $70

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With Stool, Cover and Book

If so call at once at 101 Westford street. It is the place where High Grade Pianos are always sold at a low figure.

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MEN -- THEIR FALL AMUSEMENTS AND THEIR FALL AND WINTER ATTIRE.

THE HUNT FOR THE DAINTY BROWN BIRD

A Partridge Season That Is Almost Without a Parallel.

MARYLAND THE GREATEST HUNTING COUNTRY.

How a Typical Sportsman Arranges For a Partridge Shoot—The Work of the Drivers.

There has never been such a partridge season as that inaugurated this fall. Not that they are particularly numerous along the Northern coast, for every effort thus far made to preserve them in New York and New England has proven practically futile. But in Maryland's rural districts they are coming out fat and plentiful. A Maryland authority says this of the outlook:

"Several causes have combined to produce this result. Last season there was a marked scarcity of birds and sportsmen went elsewhere, leaving the partridges unmolested. Following this was the mild winter, in which very few birds perished, and then came a season in which the birds have had an abundance of food and shelter. The deputy game wardens, too, have played an important part. They have seen to it that the game laws have been fully enforced, and thus few birds have been killed out of season. The State Game and Fish Protective Association has brought into Maryland and distributed this year something like 4,000 birds, and these have all done well. As is well known, a very large number of



SHOOTING PARTRIDGES BY THE MARYLAND COAST.

Western quail were brought to Maryland in the past two or three years, for the purpose of replenishing the decimated covers, and now the indications are that the experiment is proving successful. The Kansas quail is a stocky, plump bird, about two-thirds as large, when full grown, as the matured quail or partridge, native to this vicinity, and its flight, when flushed, is slightly more rapid and higher above the surface. The native quail or partridge will charge along, say six or seven feet above the ragweed when started in the stubble. The Kansas bird will fly twice as high as that."

Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester, Somerset, Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties, Maryland, are favorite shooting grounds for partridges, and the reports from them this season are especially encouraging. Men who know what they are talking about state that they never before saw so many coveys.

This idea of importing pheasants and partridges was, however, not confined to Maryland. Connecticut tried the experiment, and some years ago imported a large number of Mongolian or English pheasants, and which, under a new statute, are protected until October 1, 1900. A number of English pheasants were killed last year in the eastern part of the State after the old protective law had expired. They are a large bird, and, it is feared, have been practically exterminated by foxes, of which hunters say there has been a large increase of late years in Connecticut, but which do not seem to have killed many partridges.

But the Atlantic coast counties of the Middle South furnish the most varied sport in the way of partridge shooting just now. The party should consist of at least five or six good sportsmen. When the partridge territory is reached the party divides itself into sections of three. Two act as drivers, three as centre and two as outside men, generally stationed close to the coast line. And then the typical partridge hunt begins.

A covey of partridges sweep over the sea bank on the left of the line, as if they had sprung out of the ocean, and settle in the rushes some ninety yards from the guns. Ten to one they will go back before the drivers come up, but hardly have they settled when are heard from the gun farthest from the shore two shots, and a pair—possibly a barren pair—fall neatly, one in front and the other behind the somewhat high fence under which the coast gunners are standing. Up gets the covey, and hemmed in by the sea, come over the outside gun of the shore end of the line. Startled, two of them break off from the rest when the first bird of the covey falls, and skim on as far as eyes can reach across the sea.

Now the white flags are waving in the distance, and birds are pouring on, sometimes singly, sometimes in coveys. The three centre guns are having more than they can do, and the outside guns by the shore, who might have been expected to have had a somewhat poor drive, have had as many birds as anyone else. The drivers come gradually closer, and the bags ought to be fairly well-filled if the sportsmen know their business.

Walking up partridges has many charms, and to properly organize driving you must first have looked over and thus gained experience by the knowledge of your ground under every conceivable condition. If you know your ground, and are fond of driving, you will hardly surpass the enjoyment of a day thus spent—and well spent—on the seashore with the little brown bird.

There is something exhilarating, too, in the sport on the coast. There are many places bordering on the sea where partridges thrive remarkably well, and there is a special charm in partridge driving in such localities, as many novel features enter into the sport which are not to be found in the more regular routine of country driving. To begin with, the element of the picturesque is present in a high degree; for a tidal shore is always interesting, with its flotsam and jetsam, and a background of sea and ships is always pleasant for the eye to look upon. On the shore itself it is the multitude of tiny sandhoppers which also forms an additional attraction for the little brown bird. Partridges follow close after the ebb-tide where the water has just left, searching about amongst the seaweed for what are, no doubt, most succulent forms of food. Near the sea, the ground will always support a large stock of partridges per acre—that is, there is more food than in many an upland country; for, in addition to the sandhoppers, there are these anthills in unusual numbers, and many flowering grasses and estuary weeds which provide excellent and succulent food for the little brown birds.

THE BLUE, THE CRIMSON, AND THE ORANGE.

Yale Will Meet Princeton, and Then Harvard.

THE GAMES OF THE YEAR

Harvard and Tigers Will Have Their Task Cut Out For Them By Yale.

New York.—The numberless practice games are about over, the college world has chosen its favorites, and all is in readiness for a decision as to the real football championship of 1897. For during the coming two weeks the greatest of the teams will meet. Next Saturday it will be the Crimson against the Blue, and the following week it will be Yale versus Princeton. The game on Soldiers' field in Cambridge will be an event of extraordinary interest to a great many thousand people. This is the first time after several years of suspended action that the football teams of the two universities have met each other, and is also the first occasion for a still longer time that one of these great games has been played upon university grounds.

Perhaps the best criterion to judge Yale by was obtained during the game with the Carlisle Indians in New York. The Yale coaches were fairly well satisfied with Yale's play when the team was at its best. The fact that the players went to pieces and allowed Carlisle to get dangerously near the Yale goal was explained by the fact that the players were nearly all inexperienced and green in team play, and this has been remedied since.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of Yale's play in New York was the work of the three new men in the centre of the line. This big trio certainly gave promise of good work. The placing of Slocovich on the end has strengthened the line, but all the tacklers are liable to miss their men.

Back of the line De Saulles plays a strong all-around game. Benjamin and Kiefer both are brilliant, but erratic, and coaching during the past two weeks has done them much good.

The great weak point in the Yale team is in kicking. McBride is the only man who can be trusted to punt, and in the Carlisle game every time he was tried Captain Pierce and Miller gained anywhere from ten to twenty-five yards by the exchange of kicks. With such kicking what will Yale be able to do against Baird and Wheeler of Princeton?

For years the weight of men playing in the line at football has increased. Until recently it was only thought necessary to have the centre men heavy. Within the last few years, however, heavy tackles have been put in with satisfactory results. Now Yale is endeavoring to get as heavy men as possible to play her ends. Chamberlain is the heaviest man that ever played in that position satisfactorily. Ordinary ends nowadays weigh as much as the average tackle of six or seven years ago, and are no lighter than many of the successful guards of the early 80s. It is possible that within the next five years we may see a rush line averaging 200 pounds and over. The tendency of this demand for heavy, active men, has been to develop overgrown boys at the prep. schools who would otherwise not have attained their strength until years later, and probably never have become active.

Herbert Wheeler, a Princeton expert and coacher, says of his team: "The line men have shown quite a little improvement in blocking kicks, which was last year's team's weakest point, and one of the strongest points of the '95 team. A great deal of harder work must be done by the line in 'charging' if Princeton hopes to defeat Yale on her own ground, for if the Blue once catches the Tigers napping it will be hard for Princeton to keep her championship laurels."

It is a fact that in the Cornell game, though the Ithacans met with defeat, they played with much more dash and spirit than Princeton. This may, of course, have been due to the absence of Cochrane and Hillebrandt, seriously weakening Princeton's right. For the Tigers Reiter is playing an excellent game at half back. He runs hard, follows his interference well and keeps his feet wonderfully, but in the interference he often fails to put his men out of the play. Like the full backs, he is slow in starting, but strikes the line with much force. Kelly's strong play is bucking. He strikes the line like a cannon ball and seldom fails to gain his length. He plays a heady game and takes his openings very well, but is weak on interfering.

Of Princeton's quarter-backs, Baird has shown much the best form. He has a very good head and uses much judgment in giving out the signals. In tackling he is very strong, especially in the open field, and his ability to punt makes him very useful in returning kicks. Then, of course, his goal kicking is of a first-class order, both in drop kicking and in piece kicking. In the latter style he is excelled by few, if any, for he has often sent the ball spinning between the goal posts from the centre of the field, and in the game with Annapolis he scored five points by this feat. Baird's passing is sure and accurate.

Harvard has shown vast improvement in the past few weeks, and its defeat of Brown gave a line on what can be expected from the Crimson.

In that game Harvard plugged Brown's line full of holes without any difficulty, and runs of fifteen yards and twenty yards were a common thing. Just once was Harvard's goal in danger.

For Harvard it must be said the whole eleven play in splendid form, and the interference and blocking off show decided improvement. Swain and Richardson play like veterans.

The one lamentable thing about the Crimson is Brown's failure to kick easy goals. He missed three of them in the Brown game.

The Yale and Princeton game will take place on Yale's new gridiron at New Haven. Some idea of the magnitude of the work involved and material used in completing the Yale amphitheatre and inclosure can be gained from the statement that more than 350,000 feet of lumber were used. There are nearly four acres of stands, some portable, others permanent, and 10,000 bolts were used in the construction of these stands. The work of placing the seats is about completed. There are thirteen sections in each of the side stands and six on each end. This makes a total of thirty-eight sections, giving a total seating capacity to the amphitheatre around the Yale field of 15,200. Inside each section are twenty rows of seats, the capacity of each row being twenty persons. The sections are being fitted up with benches for every spectator, every seat having a back and foot rest. They are of the latest design for comfort and position for seeing the field. Each section is thirty-three feet long, with a three-foot aisle. The sections are separated by board barriers to prevent confusion in procuring the proper seats.

The arrangement of the ground is designed to give plenty of room for the players and spectators. In the centre is the gridiron, then comes a space of fifty feet at the ends and fifteen at the sides, around which is built a board fence just high enough to keep out the crowd. Between the board fence and the grand stands are spaces of ten feet at the ends and fifteen at the sides.

The following table shows at a glance the winners of the several games played by Yale and Princeton since 1873:

1873—Princeton 18, Yale 0.
1876—Yale 12, Princeton 0.
1877—Yale 8, Princeton 0.
1878—Princeton 6, Yale 0.
1879—Yale 10, Princeton 4.
1880—Yale 22, Princeton 10.
1881—Yale 0, Princeton 0.
1882—Yale 14, Princeton 8.
1883—Yale 6, Princeton 0.
1884—Yale 6, Princeton 4.
1885—Princeton 6, Yale 5.
1886—Yale 4, Princeton 0.
1887—Yale 12, Princeton 0.
1888—Yale 10, Princeton 0.
1889—Princeton 10, Yale 0.
1890—Yale 32, Princeton 0.
1891—Yale 19, Princeton 0.
1892—Yale 12, Princeton 0.
1893—Princeton 6, Yale 0.
1894—Yale 24, Princeton 0.
1895—Yale 20, Princeton 10.
1896—Princeton 24, Yale 6.

After Harvard left the Intercollegiate Association, in 1890, it played independently with Yale from 1890 to 1895, the games resulting as follows: 1890, Harvard 12, Yale 6; 1891, Yale 10, Harvard 0; 1892, Yale 6, Harvard 0; 1893, Yale 6, Harvard 0; 1894, Yale 12, Harvard 4.





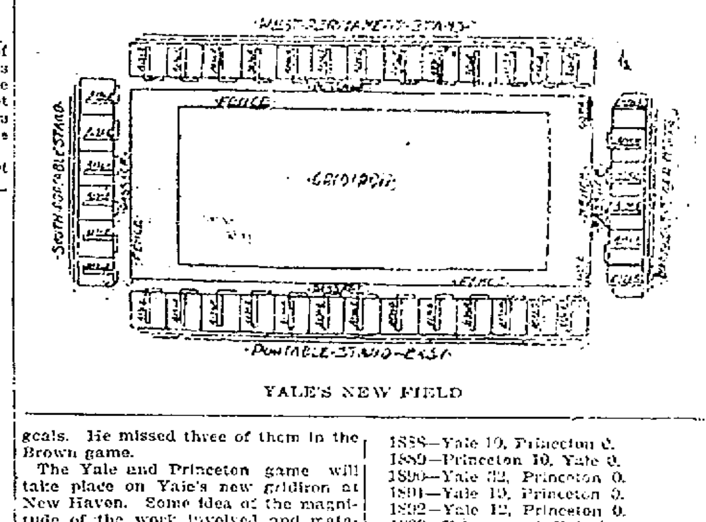




PLAYERS OF THE GREAT COLLEGES.



THE CAPTAINS OF THE COLLEGE TEAMS.



YALE'S NEW FIELD

What Men Will Wear.

Fashions That Will Make Men Look Charming.

CUTAWAYS AND SACKS.

Fashion has issued its decrees for the winter styles of 1897-'98, and it behooves the well-dressed man to follow its very decided changes. Undercoats of all styles are tighter fitting than last year, an innovation that the comfortable man resents. But the effect is far better. In the cutaway style vicuna is the cloth to use and the three-button fad is still adhered to. On a business cutaway the outside breast pocket is allowable, and on the ulster and covert coat it is de rigeur.

Elisha Dyer, who is still an authority on wear for men, has come out in a double-breasted frock coat, and men of fashion have followed in his footsteps and consider that style by far the dressiest of the season.

The four-button cutaway is worn by some, but is not considered exactly the thing. Some men still prefer the sack coat, and to be in style this must come to within three or four inches of the knee, giving it a rather odd effect. The double-breasted waistcoat is a proper garment for the winter, and if the cut is correct the waistcoat can be worn with any coat. They are of medium length with well-peaked lapels. The buttons, four in number though five are sometimes worn on the left side, allow the vest to button on the right. No other style is correct. The single-breasted waistcoat will have five buttons, with broad, close-fitting collar. Double-breasted white vests for full dress are correct and gradually becoming more popular. These have two rows of three buttons, always pearl, and fasten on the right. Trousers will be loose at the hips, with a gradual tapering to the legs.



WHAT FASHION DICTATES FOR THE WINTER.

The very completest concession yet made to the untidy man who cannot take the pains to tie his own tie, is a ring tie, of all things, made to buckle at back of neck. The wide ends are gathered and pleated at the place where the ring comes, and also, of course, tacked together, else the tie would be in two pieces. Now, there is no excuse for a tie like this. There is some excuse for a made-up bow or sailor knot. There are some people who haven't learned to tie them neatly, but a ring tie needs no tying. You simply have to pass the ring over, or clasp it round, as the case may be, yet they make ready made ones.

For shirts the tendency in colored goods leans toward quiet effects and stripes. Stripes promise to be the favorites in fine goods. Madras and cheviot, as well as percale, will be used. Percales are now being printed in a very superior manner. The new effects are far beyond anything shown heretofore. There are no radical departures from the existing standards. White bodied shirts are made with the short or the regulation bosoms, in percale, Madras and cheviot, with link cuffs of the same material as the bosom. This will remain the popular or low-priced shirt. Shirts of one material will be made with detached, or attached cuffs. It is only in the finer grades that attached cuffs will be made. The swell shirt, that of the highest price, is being made with square or round cornered link cuffs, with stripes running around the cuffs, and across, or up and down the bosoms. Negliges are made for wear with white collars and self cuffs. The white wristband has gone out of style.

THE NEW WOMAN AND THE OLD

LOUIS FLEMING

BAB ON FADS AND FASHIONS.

[Copyright, 1897.]

We used to say when we met a girl whose face was painted that she came either from the south or the west, for it was claimed that New York girls had too much taste to apply the brush to their round cheeks and paint the lily a rosy red. But alas! all that is changed now. Taking a walk, one is surprised at the number of women whose faces are made up in the most extreme fashion. The lips are reddened, the brows are darkened, the lashes are blackened and red is applied to the cheeks in such a way that it intensifies all these colorings and makes a pretty face look like a doll's face and removes from the intelligent face every appearance of good sense that it ever had.

Occasionally a man admires a woman who puts a dab of rouge (for evening wear only) on her face cleverly and skillfully. When he realizes that she does it to look prettier, to appear in perfect health or for some reason that will make her seem more agreeable to him, then he is in favor of it, but the average man, detecting paint on a woman's face, especially in the daytime, is very certain to object to it, no matter whether it makes her look prettier or the other thing.

A man has good taste. He does not want to gild refined gold. He knows that the bright paint is not in harmony with the hair and eyes, and he begins to wonder if this special woman will be foolish enough to use henna on her hair, become an eastern blonde, so that her skin and hair may be in harmony.

I wonder when women will understand that just as soon as they begin to fade, coloring the hair makes each one who does it look at least 10 years older, while a face makeup adds about eight years to her appearance? Consequently, if you are 30 you look 48 if you paint your face and dye your hair. Whereas, by brushing your hair well, washing your face clean and wearing a happy smile, you may look only 25. The fact that men dislike rouge and its first cousin, the paint saucer, should induce women to drop them and in their places to choose a good brand of soap and a soft flannel wash cloth.

Men like a natural girl. They don't want her to be natural in the sense of being weedlike, but they like to think that her skin is her own, her hair is her own and the larger part of her anatomy is her own, though they will forgive the use of a little curled hair to make one look better, because, after all, if it is properly arranged they don't know that it's there. But they see the rouge and they see the dyed hair, and can you blame them if they feel exactly as if they had before them the Scarlet Lady, against whom there is so much very loud haranguing? Every well bred woman ought to do her duty in life, just now particularly, and her present duty consists in the downing of the use of the extra color and the encouraging of whatever healthful exercise will make the skin look well.

Why should women who are naturally pale care to have red cheeks? In the great flower gardens there are only a few red roses, while there are no end of white buds and of pale hued flowers. Why won't the average woman learn a lesson from the pretty blossoms and realize that they are only worth admiring when they are as nature made them and not when forced to become black or green by some scientific application given by a learned gardener? The green carnation was the fancy of a month. Let congress pass a law making the fancy for artificial redness of the face a fancy limited to a week.

By the bye, the woman with the made-up face looks more bizarre than ever because she is wearing so much black. There is a mistake made by almost every dressmaker in regard to black. The average modiste says: "Anybody can wear black. It is suited to old and young, to the fat and the thin, to the girl who is very healthy or overpainted and to the one who is fair as the lily." Now, this is absolutely untrue. Black is just now very fashionable. Therefore it behooveth every woman to know whether black suits her or not. The scarlet lady with her fiery red cheeks and her madeup eyes and her henna dyed hair is made to look 40 times as loud when she puts on a black gown as she did before. The somber color intensifies every artificial aid to beauty and seems, in its very blackness, to call out, "Look at the red! look at the blue! look at the black! and see how I am made up!"

The fat woman who has a black silk gown, made with great simplicity, wonders, as she stands in front of her glass, that she looks stouter than ever; that every pound of flesh seems to be announcing itself. She does not know that, instead of black silk, she should have chosen some soft wool for her frock; that, instead of a plain, she should have a trimmed gown, for under trimmings both flesh and bones are hidden. Perhaps she has made even a greater mistake than getting for herself a black silk gown, and has chosen a satin one. Then indeed she will look twice her own size, for as the light comes upon it the material acts as a series of looking glasses and repeats her size until she seems enormous. For evening the stout woman should wear black velvet trimmed with lace. The softness of the velvet apparently reduces her size, and the lace in its pretty frou frous does not call attention to every overdeveloped curve. For day wear, if she prefers black, she should have a black wool, and that should be a trimmed gown also.

The slender girl can easier afford to wear a plain black frock than any other, since putting some trimming on the shoulders she will look broad there, while her waist will seem small; but if she is wise she will have an artistic decoration where she is boniest and plain effects produced only where it is counted smart to look small. It is she purses, since many ducats were required for one, are glad to know that they are still in vogue, although something a little newer has appeared. The who can wear the black satin, the black brocade or the black silk; but she must beware of flat trimmings of jet that, in their simple lines, do nothing but call attention to angles. The black tulle dinner dress is the refuge alike of the stout and the thin woman. Properly made, it brings out the best parts of each and conceals the weaknesses of each. But the dressmaker who knows insists on combining another color with the black gown of the season, and so, according to the figure and age of the wearer, there is scarlet, white, the new hyacinth blue, the new emerald green, or any one of the wonderful and many purples used either as a decoration or a combination with the black fabric.

With the injunction that we all remember, "Put money in your purse," comes the need every season for the newest style of purse, because, while no wise woman carries much money with her, still, necessity demands that she have sufficient small coin to fetch her through an afternoon's visiting and even allow her to have afternoon tea in some favored tearoom. With her dainty toilet her purse must be in harmony, and the heavy leather or coarse looking purse is as much out of place with a visiting getup as a pair of cotton gloves would be.

Last year we all carried coin purses of netted gold, suspended on long gold chains around our necks. Those of us who used our savings to buy these happy woman is the one who did not get a new purse last year, for the latest in purses is pronounced the most chic ever known. It is like the netted gold purse in shape, but is made of bright colored moire or brocade, mounted in gold and having semiprecious, uncut stones set in the gold mounting. The purse is then hung on a gold chain and worn like those of last winter. The favored ones are of royal purple moire, mounted in gold set with amethysts, of emerald green moire with uncut emeralds in the gold frame, of hyacinth blue with uncut turquoises contrasting with the gold, or of white brocade with tiny moonstones sparkling in the gold mounting.

The bride of last year who is getting a new purse has it made of a bit of the brocade or satin that constituted her wedding costume, while some of the brides of today are having purses made of bits of their wedding dresses, each one to be given, with its gold chain, as a souvenir to a bridesmaid. Card cases come to match these purses, but do not obtain as well, nor are they considered as fashionable as the card cases of snakeskin, mounted in silver gilt and having one's initials in silver gilt across the face of the case. These pretty belongings do much to make a toilet a success, for there is no doubt that a proper getup can be entirely ruined by soiled gloves, a common purse or card case, or a mussed or halfworn veil.

Did you ever feel yourself so close to the gates of death that you did not care much whether you went in or not? Did it ever come to you, when pains were very bad, that perhaps they were the last ones you would ever have? And if you have felt this way, perhaps you will know what the last two weeks have been to me, and why I did not care. I have read and heard of beautiful deathbeds. I have never seen one. But he or she who is held by the devil of malaria simply does not care whether death comes or not. It is a matter of perfect indifference. One only wants to get rid of life. But one does get to respect a great many things!

You get to respect the great, great virtue of a rubber bag to hold hot water.

You get to respect the great, intense, burning desire to aid you that the mustard plaster brings.

You get to respect the value of ice. And then you learn a good many things. You learn what it is to have a cold drink of kumyss, and then you wonder who designed the diabolical wallpaper on the ceiling.

You get to learn that when you are sick you don't want people to talk loudly, or those who wear creaky shoes to move about near you.

You get to learn that when you are tired of one side of the bed it takes the strong arm of a man to move you over to the other, and you are just as apt when you get there to want to go back within five minutes.

You get to learn that there are nice medicines and nasty medicines, but that the nasty ones prevail.

You get to learn that while professional nurses may have a reason for existence, while they may be very knowing young women, that if you are ill or in pain the best nurse any woman can have is the woman who bore her—her mother.

Bab

Danger For Typewriters.

The new villain poses as an author. He writes to the typewriter, saying that he has a great deal of manuscript to be copied, but it is of incalculable value, and he requires a deposit of $5 security for its safety before it can be forwarded. Once the trusting young woman has forwarded the deposit the correspondence with the author ends.

THE AUTUMN FLOWER SHOWS.

This is the time of year when the gorgeous chrysanthemum reigns supreme among flowers. There is no plant better fitted for exhibition purposes, and consequently it is a great favorite at the numerous flower shows that always take place at this time of year.

While these autumn shows hospitably provide space for roses and violets, orchids and carnations and the hundred other flowers that apply for admission, it is chiefly an exhibition of the flaunting glories of the chrysanthemum, which has ruled the floral world of autumn with the uncompromising scepter of despotic power ever since her introduction from far Japan.

Nobody wants a rose in November. The modest violet is too consciously modest to seem in harmony with the vigorously self assertive weather. The carnation is too uniformly regular to suit the gray and gold days of the month that changes with every wind that blows. The orchid is too ethereal and the lily of the valley lacks the charm of autumn coloring.

But the chrysanthemum rules its hour in masterful supremacy. It defiantly dares criticism. It flings its jagged petals into the face of popular opinion and conquers by the very force of its sturdy obstinacy. Its purple and fine linen are interwoven with the colors that greet the rise of the sun and that follow in its retinue across the western sky. Each year adds to its size and each season increases its fascinating glamour. Men and women bow to its will and tuck its gaudy badges into the buttonhole of a coat lapel and merge its gayety into the general festivity of a wedding procession.

A flower show, at which the finest specimens from the conservatories of the Astors, Belmonts, Rockefellers, Goulds, J. Pierpont Morgan and other private conservatories will be exhibited, will be held at the Astoria hotel, in New York, just prior to the opening of the horse show at the Madison Square Garden. Until these affairs took place, Tuxedo, Meadow Brook, Westchester, Cedarhurst, Orange, Staten Island and the Hudson river region will have a monopoly of the various social sets, and a few prominent families having luxurious homes in Newport and in the Berkshire region will remain where they are until the wintry blasts drive them to town.

Chicago, not to be behindhand, is also going to have her display of flowers.

The coming flower show, which on Nov. 9 will transform the bleak interior of the armories on the lake front into a floral bower, glowing with light and color and fragrant with perfume, promises to eclipse its predecessors in interesting features. The management proclaims a grand international competition in chrysanthemum cut blooms, to be participated in by every state in the American Union and by many of the provinces of Canada. The competition offers a prize of $5 for the most perfect gathering of 12 blossoms, 12 varieties from each state, the winning exhibitors competing again with each other for the international prize, which is $50. The contest has attracted wide attention and is sure to be of lively interest to florists and spectators.

The scale of points to be used in judgment by the Horticultural society provides that no first prize can be awarded to any exhibit scoring less than 85. The second prize is limited to 75 and the third to 65. In cut chrysanthemums the prizes range from $15 to $2, in plants from $10 to $2. Cut orchids receive as high an award as $10. Miscellaneous plants and decorations range from $75 to $3. Roses are rated lower than the fashionable chrysanthemum, receiving from $12 to $1. For the best dozen of the queen of the greenhouse never before exhibited in America the society offers a silver cup valued at $25. For the floral arrangement of a dinner table the winner receives $125, the second gaining a prize of $50. The awards for carnations range from $3 to $2, with the same scale of judgment for the little modest blossoms that Herrick says "bring in the spring," but in the present day the violet is the harbinger of the Thanksgiving turkey.

Pittsburg likewise is going to have a flower show, to give the inhabitants of the Smoky City a chance to see what new thing under the sun—and glass—has been accomplished in the way of chrysanthemums.

The chrysanthemum is older than the civilization of America, thousands of years older. It grew in the far east of the older continent centuries before the Spanish ships carried the Genoese navigator to the portal of a western world. It raised its shaggy head in faroff China and Japan in days too remote to reckon the blossoming of the first seed. It is the national symbol of the Chinese, the Japanese and the Siamese, and has twisted its inquisitive petals around the life, the art and the literature of the orient. Every year imperial garden parties are announced to honor the glories of the chrysanthemum, and master and slave, noble and plebeian, the exalted and those of low degree, pay homage to the blossom that has watched the rise and fall of countless worlds and has carved its image on the historical tablets of succeeding generations.

The chrysanthemum is first mentioned in the floral lore of England in 1754, when it was introduced by Chinese traders and nurtured by the famous horticulturist, Miller of Chelsea. The flower, however, did not thrive in its transplanted home and apparently left no traces of its early efforts at dissemination, for 50 years later it was reintroduced into the British islands through French channels. The blossom that came from Marseilles revived no memory of the earlier Chinese flower in English minds. A discussion arose as to its name and botanical antecedents, and the result was the musical title of chrysanthemum, the Greek "gold flower."

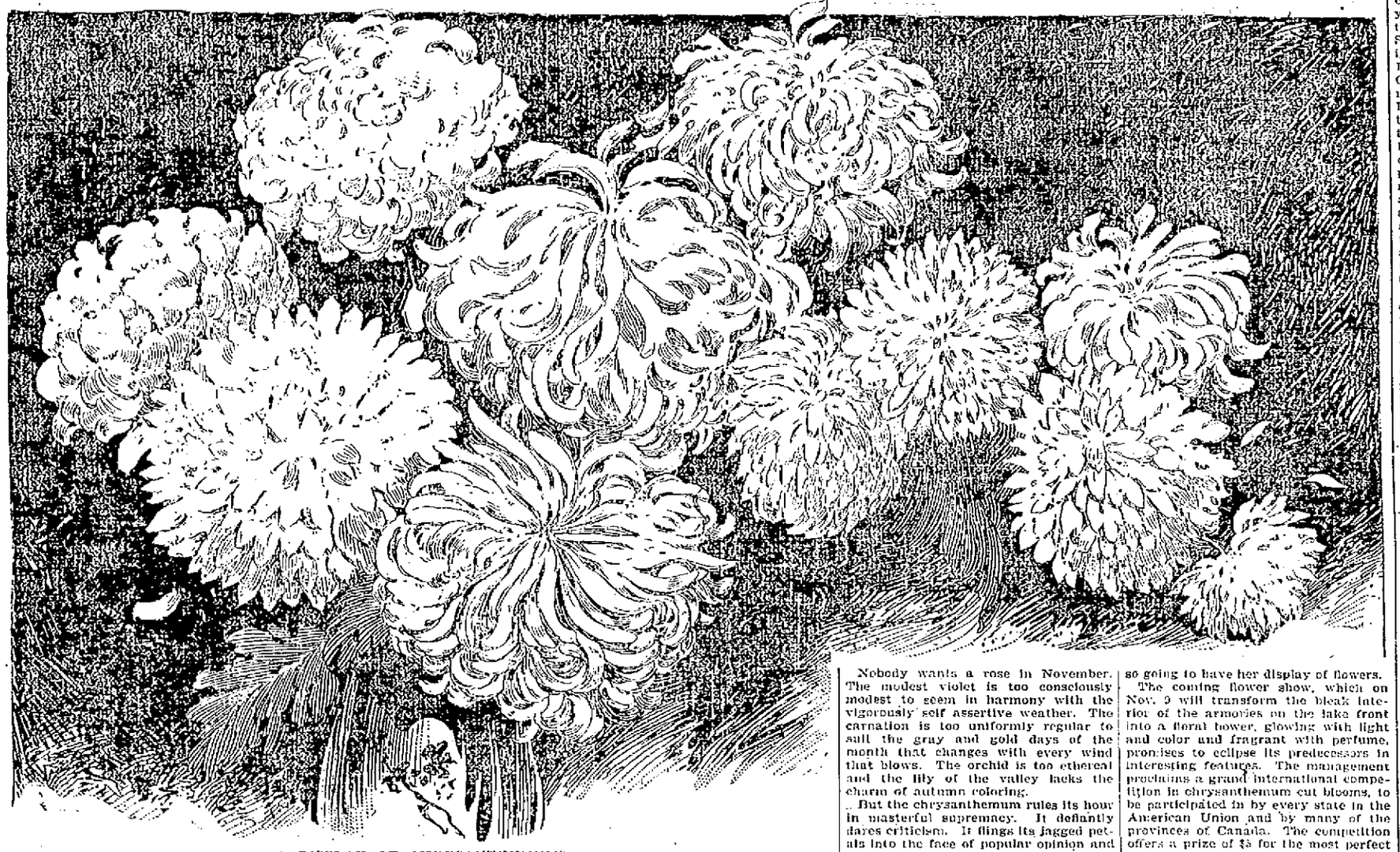
The beautiful, jagged blossom soon grew discontented with the limited soil of the older world and longed for fresh conquests with the ardor of the boyish emperor of an earlier time. It inveigled its seed into the stock that filled the hulls of trading ships in the preliminary quarter of the present century and soon thrust its gorgeous head haughtily above the quieter buds of the old fashioned gardens that bloomed in stately elegance in the days when Madison was president.

The soil of America is particularly adaptable for the production of mammoth chrysanthemums, and it easily stands first among the nations, even of the orient, in its successful growth of the large flower. Seeds speedily ripen in the dry, clear atmosphere of autumn and the blossoms frequently measure 10 inches in diameter. So rapidly did the chrysanthemum grow into popular favor in the United States that it became necessary in 1889 to organize a national society for the study and propagation of the fascinating blossom. The association aims "to supervise the dissemination of new varieties of chrysanthemums, to prevent the introduction to commerce of poor or worthless specimens; to insure correct nomenclature, to stimulate the formation of local societies and to encourage better methods of culture." There is also affiliated with the National Chrysanthemum society a national rose as well as a national carnation organization.

The chrysanthemum has been made to show such an infinite variety of attributes, ranging from profound, unredeemed ugliness to extreme beauty, that all tastes can be suited in such an exhibit. Nature, having deprived this flower of fragrance, supplies compensatory traits in bestowing extraordinary size, wonderful coloring and an aggressiveness and self assertion that win regard.

There are some chrysanthemums that are really the most impudent looking objects in the floral kingdom. The head of a burly football player or a Skye terrier is less impudent. But this sort of thing wins, even in a flower, and the chrysanthemum is sought for by many because it is the very opposite of the daisy. It may be yellower than a smallpox flag or the "yellow kid," or more insolently red than a brick, yet it is bought and paid for and taken home and cared for. It is at its best when its counterpart, the head of the football player, is most in evidence, and the flower and the athlete share public approval together.

To grow these flowers employs the services of an army, and ere they reach the buyer's hands many others find employment. So that the absence of scent and delicate beauty may be pardoned the chrysanthemum. Its effectiveness as a show flower cannot be denied. In masses it simply awes the masses, and it is worth while to go to a flower show simply for the purpose of hearing the exclamations and remarks made by the astonished visitors.



A DISPLAY OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

AN AFTERNOON FROCK.



THE NEW TEA JACKET.



Dress Fabrics.

Solid colored dress fabrics will be much worn the coming season. Birdseye effects in self colored goods will be very popular. Armures come under this head, and they are to be found in all of the new shades. A novelty suggests the Bedford cord, and it is called cable cord. In mixed materials there is a covert cloth, with iridescent figures. Vicunas are to be found in soft, shadowy effects. Broadcloths, camel's hair and other soft textures will be much in evidence. All these materials promise that the tailor made suit will be very popular this winter.

THE NAMES OF DRESS GOODS.

Many of our fabrics and dress goods have French names, and we use them without much idea that they originally [illegible]. A walk between the counters of a department store is, however, full of suggestion, for, although shoppers are not always fully informed as to the nature of the materials described by the names, merchants not uncommonly announce these on a card above the fabric.

Armure is a material woven so that the cloth has the effect of being made with small seeds on the thread.

Bayadere comes from the dancing girls of the east, whose garments are made of stuffs crossed from selvage to selvage with stripes, and when worn these stripes appear to run around the body.

Boucle—A fabric having a marked curl or loop in the yarn, which is thrown to the surface. Boucle is French for curl.

Carreau—The same as checks, carreaux, meaning squares.

Drap d'Ete—An all wool fabric with a twilled face and broadcloth back, woven as a twill and finished as a broadcloth, with the gloss showing on the back of the fabric.

Gloria is a silk and wool material.

Vigoureux—An effect produced by printing the yarn of which the fabric is composed and using it without any regard to order or design.

JUST FOR FUN

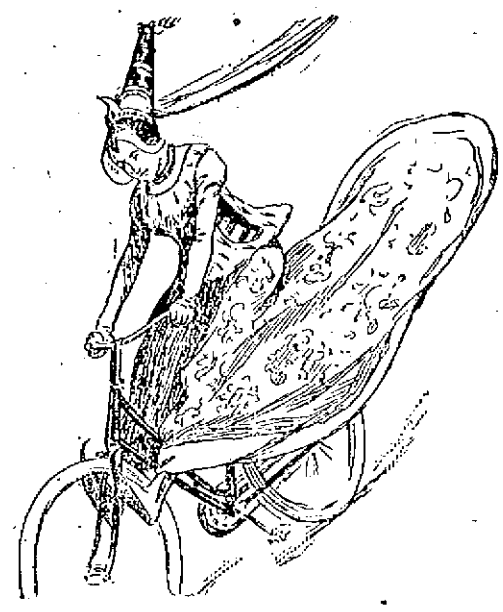
THE WOMEN OF A NUMBER OF AGES AND THEIR CYCLING COSTUMES.



This was a favorite costume in the days of Pericles.



Up and down the corridors of the palace of Louis XVI.



In mediæval times they used to coast down from the castle occasionally.



"The tender grace of a day that is dead."

A BUSINESS DELUSION.

"Bookkeepers seldom get a day off."

"That's so. Their employers think they get exercise enough running up and down their columns of figures."—Chicago Record.

FIRST IMPRESSION.

"Don' go by fust impression," said Uncle Eben. "Whah'd folks be now ef de man dat diskivered de oystuh hadn't stopped ter pry open de shell?"—Washington Star.

HARD TO ACCEPT.

"What do you consider the most astonishing event in a man's life?"

"His discovery that his children are old enough to think for themselves."—Chicago Record.

SIMILAR PRODUCTS.

"The rising young actor," said the Cumminsville sage, "is much like a persimmon. He isn't really at his best until he has encountered two or three good, hard frosts."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

SAD MEETING.

Two wan, ghastly, forlorn specters encountered each other unexpectedly.

"Let me pass!" exclaimed one of the two, with a feeble attempt to be haughty and scornful. "I am Trilby."

"I will," replied the other, with a hollow cough, stepping aside. "I believe you are dender than I am. I'm 'The Heavenly Twins.'"—Chicago Tribune.

MORE INSTALLMENTS.

The savings banks may well complain,
The tailor man repine,
The jeweler protest in vain,
And tradesmen grow malign.
They hoped for better things this year
Than lately they have known;
But now the chainless wheels appear,
To take the earth their own.
—Detroit News.

SHE ISN'T THE ONLY ONE.

"She has a wonderfully forgiving nature," said one young woman. "I offended her, unintentionally, and when I spoke to her about it she said she was perfectly willing to overlook the past."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "That is a specialty of hers."

"What?"

"Overlooking the past. She says that she is only 28 years of age."—Washington Star.

A WISE MAN.

There was a man most wondrous wise,
And dilto wide awake,
Who never bragged about the pies
His mother used to bake.
He died, and his poor, weeping wife
Told all the neighbors there
That she had lived with him through life
And never mussed his hair.
—Denver Post.

A SOLITAIRE.

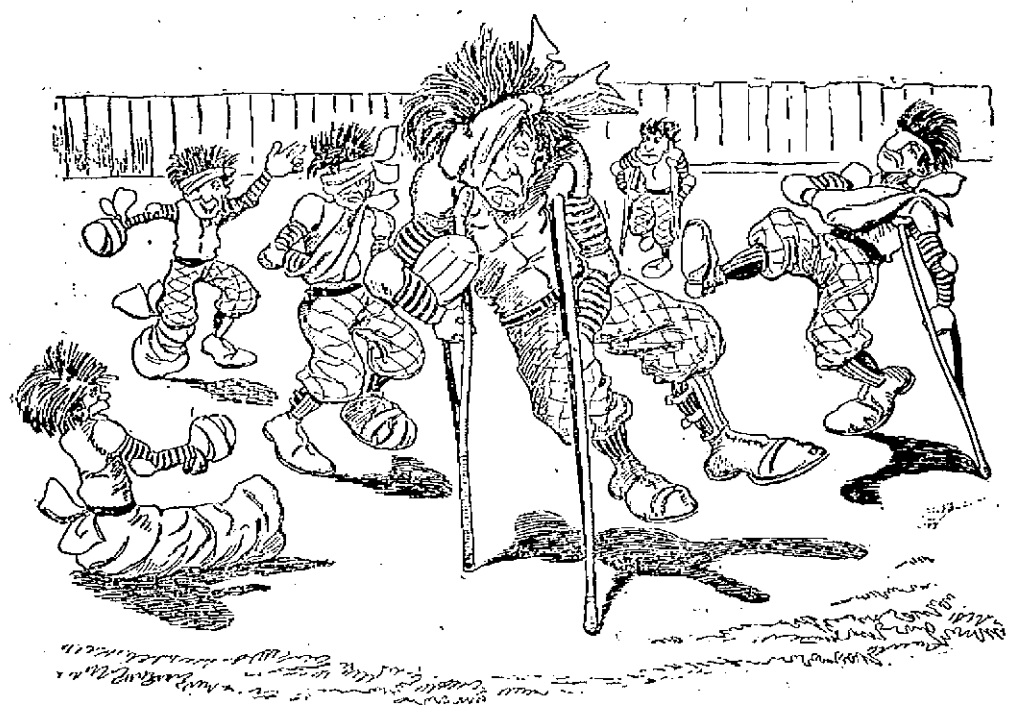
I often heard that like cured like,
But still of proof had none,
Until I found her heart a stone
And melted it with one.
—New York Journal.

NONE BUT THE BRAVE.

"What is courting danger, uncle Simon?"

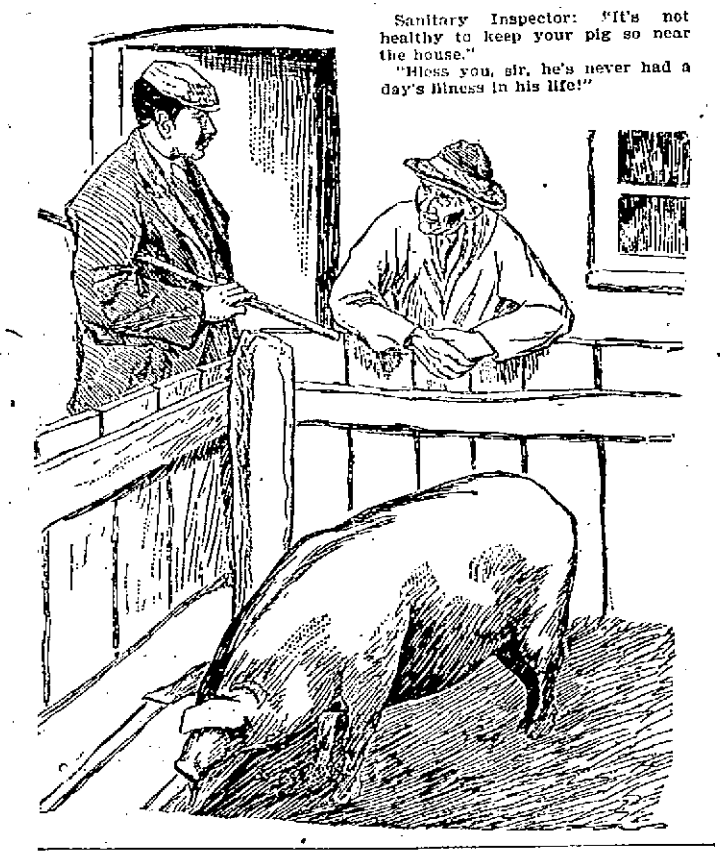
"Any kind of courting."—Chicago Record.

AFTER THE FOOTBALL GAME.



"IT WAS A FAMOUS VICTORY!"

NEVER TOUCHED HIM.



Sanitary Inspector: "It's not healthy to keep your pig so near the house."

"Bless you, sir, he's never had a day's illness in his life!"



"Of course I know you don't need one, but if you should happen to hear of any one wanting a well bred puppy think of me, don't you know!"

KNEW HIS BUSINESS.

Merchant—Have you had any experience in chinaware?

Applicant—Years of it, sir.

Merchant—What do you do when you break a valuable piece?

Applicant—Well—er—I usually set it together again and put it where some customer will knock it over.

Merchant—You'll do.—Tit Bits.

BUSINESS RESUMPTION.

"Yes," said Mr. Northside, "prosperity has returned."

"But what evidence have you?" asked Mr. Perrysville.

"Well, before the panic began my wife used to go through my clothes for change, and lately she has resumed business."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

NOT LARGE ENOUGH.

Gobang—I am going to buy me a larger safe and want to sell my old one. What will you give me for it?

Sprocket—What could I do with it? It is not large enough to hold my wheel.—New York Journal.

MODERNIZED.

"Correct the sentence, 'Don't never look a gift horse in the mouth.'"

"Don't never look a gift bicycle on the name plate."—Chicago Tribune.

MAY HAVE CHANGED.

"Is she a blonde or a brunette?"

"I don't know. I haven't seen her for a week."—Chicago Post.

A REGULAR WINDFALL.

Bailiff—Not one case today!

Justice—Too bad! but yonder comes old Jinkins bilin drunk. Get him to stagger this way an I'll fine him $10 for contempt of court!—Atlanta Constitution.

THE CAUSE OF CONFUSION.

"Isn't it strange the way people make mountains out of mole hills?"

"Oh, I don't know! When you aren't big enough to see over them, there isn't much difference."—Detroit News.

WHAT HE GOT.

Tommy—What did you get on your birthday?

Willie—Why, I got born, of course.—Chicago News.

CHAINLESS JOKE.

He—You won't know me when I get my new chainless wheel.

She—Why?

He—Because I'll be riding around incog.—New York Sun.

SENATOR EVARTS' JOKE.

Senator Evarts, upon being asked if he did not find the drinking of "different wines at a dinner" injurious, replied, "No, it is the indifferent wines that trouble me."—Argonaut.

INFORMATION.

Bobby—Paw, what is a statesman?

Mr. Ferry—A statesman is a misguided person who tries to usurp the rights of the newspapers to run the country.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A NATURAL MISTAKE.

The poet, with his dangling curls,
Is feeling now much gayer,
For he's admired by all the girls
As some great football player.
—New York Journal.

IN DARKEST AFRICA.



"WITH THIS RING I THEE WED!"



STANDING



HE'S ONLY BLOWING IT NEARER.

ON THE ROAD.

She gave him a scorching glance.
However, he had his bicycle face with him, and he didn't do a thing but return it with interest.—New York Press.

AN EPITAPH.

Sacred to the memory
Of the business of a plumber,
Massacred
By an Indian summer.
—Detroit Journal

IN SEEMING INNOCENCE.

Elsie—My husband is very hard to please.

Louise—He must have changed considerably since he married you.—Tit-Bits.

TOO HIGH.

"Painter, I hear, goes in only for high art."

"Wonder if that's why they always 'sky' his pictures."—Brooklyn Life.

THE NEWS FROM HOME.
(By the rural correspondent.)

Sheriff's made a levy,
An ain't a mule ter hitch;
Billy's got the measles
An daddy's got the itch.

Sammy's gone ter preachin,
An eatin more each day;
Jim give Sal a bicycle,
An both has run away.

Uncle went ter county court
An got into a row;
Justice give him 30 days.
No more news just now.
—Atlanta Constitution.

REVISED PROVERBS.

Better 50 miles of walking than a cycle of last year.

A hair on the head is better than ten in the soup.

If wishes were horses, beggars would eat beefsteak.

All is not gold that comes from the Klondike.

A rolling stone gathers a great deal of mud.

You can't eat your wife's cooking school cake and have pleasant dreams.

Three may keep a secret if two of them are dead, provided the third is not a woman.—New York Journal.

CURRENT EVENTS

WOMEN WHO DRINK.

DR. SPARKS CLAIMS THE LIQUOR CURSE IS INCREASING.

The Cause of It All—Foreign Travel and Illness Seem to Help the Thirst Greatly—Young Women Are Drinking as Well as Old.

"Inebriety among women is increasing to an alarming extent."

This is the statement made recently by Dr. Agnes Sparks at the meeting of the Medico Legal society, and with a view to discovering whether or not it is noticeably the case in New York and vicinity I made inquiries in various directions with the following results:

At the Keeley institute the number of women received for the treatment of inebriety has increased during the past three years over 50 per cent; at the Westchester sanitarium the increase of those applying for treatment has been 33 per cent; at Bellevue hospital during the year 1892 there were 1,195 women patients in the alcoholic ward and during the present year there have been 1,870. Inquiries at police headquarters show that in 1891 there were 7,835 women arrested for drunkenness in the city of New York, while during the past year there have been only 4,020.

These statistics, taken in connection with other investigations, such as inquiries among physicians, policemen, etc., have brought out the astounding fact that, while inebriety among the poorer and less educated class of women has decreased to a very considerable extent, inebriety among what we may term the "middle" and "upper" classes of women is steadily increasing.

To be sure, at Bellevue there has been an increase of about 300 patients, mostly foreigners, during the past five years, but the officers in charge there assured me that the increase was only in proportion to the increase of population. The reports at police headquarters are so encouraging as to lead one to hope that if during the next few years the decrease is as rapid as it has been within the past five years a woman arrested for the crime of drunkenness in New York will be an unheard of occurrence.

On the other hand, in the institutions where the rich or well to do and educated pay patients are received for the treatment of the "disease" of drunkenness the numbers increase rapidly year by year, while physicians state that private tippling among women who do not show themselves at such institutions is rapidly increasing also.

Dr. Agnes Sparks says this is more frequently caused by pain and desire to relieve pain than by anything else, since gin and brandy and whisky are antidotes for many of the aches and ills that the female sex is heir to.

"Oh, I suffer so!" says the daintily clad woman on her upholstered couch among her silken pillows. "Bring the brandy bottle!" And the brandy bottle is brought.

"Why did you get drunk?" asks the magistrate in the police court of the red faced woman who stands, awed and ashamed, before him in the dock. "Oh, such troubles, yer honor! If you had the many heartbreaking sorrows I have you'd drink, too," is the answer. So it's pain among the educated women and "trouble" among the commoner women that lead to drink, according to the reports they give of themselves.

The statistics which I have obtained concerning inebriety among women show that the majority of the women who drink to excess are married and mothers and between the ages of 26 and 45. Doctors declare that there were twice as many drinking mothers in the year 1879 as there were in the year 1850, and that countless babies are drunk from the time they are born till they are weaned.

There are, of course, always to be told the tales of women who drink cologne and other alcoholic decoctions in the shape of perfumes. Without, however, referring to this sly and secret tippling, there can be no question that the habit of drinking at table and openly is becoming very general among American women. On the American table the ice water pitcher is not nearly so prominent as it was five years ago, but claret, champagne and sherry are much more frequently to be seen. Ten years ago there were comparatively few American women who, even if they had wine served on their table, partook of it themselves at dinner, but now, with much foreign travel and association with the less puritanical women of European countries, the American women are beginning to look with contempt upon the glass of ice water, which they declare looks "cheap and nasty" on the dinner table.

A very large number of American women now visit Europe yearly, and I have yet to meet a countrywoman who after a trip to London and Paris did not return home less inclined to ice water and lemonade than she was when she started away. With the increase of foreign travel among American women comes a corresponding increase of wineglasses on American luncheon and dinner tables.

All this has not only to do with the rich. Foreign travel has the same effect upon the schoolteacher who goes to Europe as a member of one of the "tours" that take Americans over the continent in charge of the widely advertised "efficient guides." The little schoolteacher comes home firmly convinced that much ice water is unhealthy; that cheap claret is preferable, and that even a glass of beer, which a year ago she thought was a horribly "common" beverage, may be drunk with impunity at a music hall.

But, however foreign travel may affect our rich people and our schoolteachers, the police reports, to which I have above referred, show that our poorer classes and our streets are not likely to become "foreignized" by the immigrants we receive. Despite the fact that drunken women are taken to the police station during the year of 1897, the reports show that there are not half so many as there were five years ago, and if one stops to think one must confess that the sight of a drunken woman on a New York street is a very infrequent one.

In London the drunken woman may be found at almost every turning. Even Park lane is occasionally treated to such an exhibition, and riding about the city on the tops of the buses one has only to look below through the brilliantly lighted windows of the gin palaces to see dozens of women drinking their beer and gin in the same room frequented by the men.

There are young women with babies at their breasts, old women with grandchildren, and even great-grandchildren, clinging to their skirts, all drinking and carousing together, and there are no such sights as these to be found in New York, even in our east side slums.—Elizabeth L. Banks in New York Evening World.

A LITTLE WONDER.

YOUNG PALOMA SCHRAMM IS A MUSICAL PHENOMENON.

Though but Ten Years of Age, She Plays With Marvelous Skill—Precision and Persistence Are Her Life Keynotes—Her Remarkable Instinct For Composition.

Out of the great southwest there has sprung a genius. Little Paloma Schramm of Los Angeles, 10 years of age, is a marvelous musical performer and a meritorious composer. Local critics call her a phenomenon. If publications are reliable, she will be the greatest musical artist that the west has ever produced.

She was born in San Francisco, reared in Los Angeles, but her training has been essentially German. Her parents are from the fatherland. They are Teutonic to the core and have brought to the land of their adoption much that is sturdy, beautiful, esthetic. Little Paloma has been reared in an atmosphere of music. Though but 10 years of age, she has forgotten when she played her first chord. Though but 10 years are on her sunny head, she plays with the marvelous skill of an erudite musician.

Music is her life, her world. She thinks and dreams of nothing else. The play of children is folly to her. Running her deft fingers lazily over the keyboard is her recreation. She is not happy except when rhythmical cadences are falling on her ear.

Precision and persistence is the keynote of this child's life. Harmony is the expression of her soul. She is known never to have struck a false chord. She knew as if by intuition the value of every tone and its relation to others. She seems so young and tender yet to startle the world. But there are those who say that her ability entitles her even now in spite of her youth to a high place in the world of music.

Paderewski listened to her once during his last concert tour in the west. The child played for him, and it is said became particularly interested. Charmed with the execution, the musicianly rendering, the soulful expression exhibited by this little artiste, as if to thank her he sat at the piano and played one of his own compositions which had not yet been published. Paloma listened absorbed. The great pianist came to a finale. He rose and left the piano. To his consternation Paloma took his place and played by ear the entire composition through without a noticeable error. Then the pianist prophesied great things.

At 8 years of age, when Paloma was interpreting Bach, Beethoven, Liszt and Handel with great expression, but little correctness, her instruction began. She was not a tractable pupil. She had her own little way and teachers found it difficult to discipline her. Although still too small to reach the pedals, a contrivance has been made by her father to remedy the difficulty. Straps of brass are made to pass under and over the pedals, which support two upright bars. These in turn have flattened pedals placed at right angles to the bars, on which the feet are rested.

One striking evidence of Paloma Schramm's genius is her instinct for composition. Through her brain exquisite sound combinations are always passing, like visions in a poet's mind. Her ability to reproduce is remarkable. She hears no composition that she cannot put on paper. Her creative genius is no less noticeable than her imitative power. Her little brain is so surcharged with melody that many nights she lies awake thinking out new symphonies, and she cannot find rest until the inspiration has passed away.

So deep, so praiseworthy, are her compositions that many people, hearing her interpret her own, are moved by emotion at her achievement. Those who have listened to her, as she sits rapt in the spell of her own music, find sympathetic tears coursing down their cheeks. "Dear little Paloma Schramm!" they whisper. "How wonderful!"

Once they took her to the height of Mount Lowe, 5,000 or more feet above the level of the sea. She gazed in childish rapture at the majestic sister peaks, the deep, abysmal canyons. She listened to the wind singing in the tall mountain pines, and she laughed with the echo that traveled across the breast of the secluded mountain side. Nature in all her grandeur was stirring the soul of the child musician.

She went back to the hotel and asked for a sheet of paper. Her fingers flew with the rapidity of her thought as she put down the notes of a new composition. At last it was completed as she sat in the shade of the quaint mountain house. Then she rendered it for the guests.

What a poem! The wind was in it, whistling mockingly and shrilly. The sunbeams tumbled through it in their haste. The echo of the mountain sang sweeter and gentler than the musical blast of the horn itself. In this musical picture the soft clouds learned to kiss the grand divinity of the mountain, while through it all murmured the strange, prophetic pine, singing of destinies.

To those who heard that little composition as they nestled way up on the brow of the mountain it left an indescribable terror at the very wonder of nature. It opened up an avenue of beauty that their worldly eyes had never beheld before. It was the soul of a little 10-year-old girl speaking, but it was the voice of a musician.

"Dear little Paloma Schramm! How wonderful!" they whispered.—Lucie France Pierce in Chicago Times-Herald.

Effect of the Railroad Accident.

There probably never was a railroad accident which made more widespread consternation in theatrical circles than that awful tragedy at Garrisons, N. Y., recently. The fact that it was Sunday morning and that many companies were on their way into New York made it seem almost a certainty that at least one company was on the fatal train. In town, of course, the real fact that all the theatrical folk were on the second division became known, but it was another story at all the country houses along the Hudson, where information was only to be obtained by telephone. The news of the wreck was known in nearly every big country house from Peeks kill to Matawan at breakfast, and one of the first reports had it that John Drew, May Irwin and the entire Frank Daniels company were on the train that had gone to the bottom of the river. By 9 o'clock the roads from Fishkill downward were a cloud of dust. In buggies and on wheels and on horseback the crowd was hurrying to Garrisons. Many house parties in the neighborhood of West Point made the trip down the river in rowboats.

Appearance of X Rays.

Professor Roentgen says that if X rays could be rendered visible the appearance would be that of a room filled with smoke and lighted by a candle. They emanate in all directions from the air irradiated by them.

NEW HOTEL FOR MEN

MILLS HOUSE NO. 1 IS A MODEL DWELLING.

It Is Intended For Self Respecting Men. Laundry Work For the Guests Will Be Done at a Low Price—It Is to Be Self Supporting.

At the recent formal opening of Mills Hotel No. 1 in New York Mr. D. O. Mills in his speech said:

"The building operations begun here nearly two years ago have aroused public interest and comment to a degree which I had not at the outset expected, or indeed desired. It is the first attempt on so large a scale to make as good provision for single men as the so called 'model dwellings' have sought to furnish for families. This seems a proper time to explain briefly its purpose and scope.

"My attention was called years ago to the difficulties of self respecting men who earned only small salaries or were hunting work in trying to live decently within their means. For single clerks, salesmen, mechanics, laborers, etc., thus situated, there were four kinds of accommodations to be had:

"First.—Respectable hotels. These charge not less than 50 cents a night for a room and on a corresponding scale for meals. Such prices are practically prohibitory to the class I have in mind.

Secondly.—Small hall bedrooms in private houses or flats. These are hot in summer and cold in winter. They cost at least $1.50 a week, and they secure no sitting rooms or meals. The lodger must go out to eat at a cheap restaurant, and is apt to spend the long evening hours in poolrooms, saloons or cheap concert halls, where alone he can find shelter, light and some degree of comfort.

"Thirdly.—Private lodgings in some family. This is apt to be in a tenement, under unsanitary conditions. It tends to destroy family privacy and breed family quarrels, as well as sometimes to promote immorality.

"Fourthly.—The cheap lodging house, charging from 15 to 25 cents for a bed and open to all comers. Those in New York are by no means the worst of their class, and in recent years they have been somewhat improved. Still, their ordinary condition has too often been filthy, physically and morally. Out of 116 in New York, having a capacity for 17,410 lodgers, only 59 have baths. They have accommodations for less than 9,000 men, and their baths are so unclean and so badly arranged that only an average of 500 lodgers use them—that is, only one man out of every 18. The other 57 of these houses, with over 8,000 lodgers, have no baths at all. The beds are seldom divided by partitions. They are often placed 20 or 30 or even more in a room and are of the 'double deck' type, destructive of health as well as of privacy.

"It is obvious that this is an utterly unfit accommodation even in a material sense for decent men earning small incomes. It may do for the loafer, the drunkard or the habitual 'rounder' seeking to save money on food and lodgings only to spend it on drink. This hotel is not intended to compete for the patronage of such people. On the contrary, it will positively refuse to harbor them. It is intended for self respecting men who propose to support themselves and want to do it in cleanliness, comfort and convenience, but want also to lay by something toward attaining an independence.

"Let me make clear, however, at the outset that it is in no sense a charitable concern. It is not to be supposed, of course, that I should turn completely aside from my lifelong avocations and interest to spend time, labor, thought and money in an enterprise so novel unless I were impelled by some other consideration than mere money making. It would be affectation on my part to deny a humanitarian impulse and a fervent desire to benefit my fellow men. But I seek to do this in a strictly business way without offending the pride or the praiseworthy independence of those whom I strive to serve. Mills Hotel No. 1 will differ from the ordinary lodging house most of all in its effort to give the man what he pays for—the very fullest possible equivalent for his money. But it is the intention from the very beginning to conduct the enterprise upon a business basis, and this implies that it shall be self supporting.

"I would not dwell upon this, but for my very earnest desire to avoid any misapprehension. No patron of the Mills hotels will receive more than he pays for unless it be my hearty good will and good wishes.

"There are some novel features which may justify special mention. The hotel will do laundry work for its guests at a very low price, but for unemployed men or others desiring it a room has been provided with tubs, hot and cold water and a drying chamber, where any one can wash his own clothes with ease and comfort.

"There are many men whose daily occupation requires constant walking or standing, and to them a hot or cold foot bath in the evening would be a great relief and a positive benefit. For them a foot bath room has been fitted up.

"The ordinary baths are of the latest Gegenstrom variety, which is now so strongly approved by sanitary and hygienic experts, and they are placed in glazed brick and concrete closets, each with its lock, insuring privacy, cleanliness and healthfulness.

"We believe the free library will prove a very popular department, and the smoking, games and writing rooms are intended to make the guests feel that ordinarily they can be more comfortable in the evenings in their own home than anywhere else.

"The bedrooms are intended solely for sleeping chambers. They are large enough for comfort, each lighted by a separate window, ventilated and heated perfectly. The great end aimed at was privacy and health with economy. We expect the general rooms to be found so comfortable and attractive that the patrons will not care to retire to their bedrooms except to sleep.

"The restaurant will be conducted upon the plan of paying for what you order, and we expect to prove that, even with a very low scale of prices, good and abundant food, well cooked and served, can be furnished at a fair profit.

"In short, the desire has been throughout to enable a man to live not only healthfully, but in a comfort and even luxury that will compete with the expensive and demoralizing attractions outside, at a cost of from $3.50 to $4 per week.

"The pioneers in this field of work were Lord Rowton and Sir Richard Ferrant, whose Rowton Houses Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in London represent the best thing heretofore done on a large scale. We hope we have improved upon them in other respects as well as in size, but we have been greatly indebted to their experience and valued advice."—New York Tribune.

SUNBEAMS

The Rejection.



She—I cannot marry you owing to circumstances over which I have no control.
He (frately)—What circumstances?
She—Your circumstances.—Judy.

A Dead Failure.

"When does the fathers' congress open?"

"We've given it up—couldn't get the women to stay at home and take care of the babies so we could get off."—Chicago Record.

YOU'VE BEEN THERE!

The scenes of a farm life are hard to portray
To one who has never been there,
The reaping and reeping and making the hay
And raising young cattle with care,
The mist of the morning, the dew of the eve,
The wind and the rain and the snow,
Each plays a large part, as you well may believe.
I have been there myself, and I know!

It is quite like a pastoral poem to start
While the dew yet bejewels the grass
And drive all the cows to a pasture apart
Where a singing brook through it may pass,
And you linger awhile where the water flows cool
And the cowslips and peppermint grow.
It's a joy to watch those wee fish in the pool.
I have been there myself, and I know!

But at night when the milking time comes and you try
A young cow that's about three years old,
She objects to your presence and lets her feet fly,
While the pail slips away from your hold
And she spreads you out over the landscape mayhe
In a manner not cautious nor slow,
Then the poetry fades to a startling degree.
I have been there myself, and I know!

When your city friends come in the glad summer time,
How they praise up your berries and cream!
And they talk of the healthfulness, too, of the clime
And declare country life is a dream!
Then your products will vanish with praise for their worth,
But dollars on bushes don't grow,
It's hard to raise cash, e'en though fertile the earth.
I have tried it myself, and I know!

There is much to be done when the harvest is near
And you're tired with the hay season, too,
But when all is made snug and the snowdrifts appear
And the short winter day is soon through
Then the buttonnuts crack, and the popcorn will snap,
And the apples like rosy cheeks glow—
Why a farm is the jolliest place on the map.
I have been there myself, and I know!

Quite often some fellow, though bashful and shy,
In his good Sunday clothes neatly dressed,
Will call on a neighbor conveniently nigh
Whose daughter his fancy suits best.
Then the old folks will yawn as the clock's striking ten,
And to bed they'll obligingly go,
While the two draw their chairs a bit closer, and then—
Say! You've been there yourself, and you know!

—E. S. Blake in Boston Globe.

True to Life.

They were having some private theatricals, and Mr. and Mrs. Jenks gave the scene from "The School of Scandal" in which Sir Peter rates and reproaches Lady Teazle for her extravagance and other shortcomings. Edith Jenks, eight years old, was in the audience, and when asked at the close of the entertainment how she had enjoyed her parents' acting she electrified her hearers by saying in a tone of disappointment: "Acting! They were not acting. That's the way they're always going on at home."—Tit-Bits.

The Colonel's Guess.

The little girl was telling what she had learned at school.

"Tomorrow's lesson will be about the passive voice," she said. "You know what that is, don't you, Colonel Stillwell?"

"I can't say that my recollection on the subject is exact," he replied. "But I should infer that it is what you use when you happen to have a po' hand."—Washington Star.

Her Cyclometer.

She—Is this your cyclometer on the mantel?

He—Yes.

"Why, it only registers 2. Is that all the miles you have ridden in six months?"

"Oh, no. I keep that to tell the number of dollars I have paid in installments."—Yonkers Statesman.

How He Remembered It.

"You keep Thomas Carlyle's works, I suppose?" he asked of the clerk in the book store.

"Yes, sir. Do you wish to get the entire set?"

"No. I want the book entitled 'Summer Resorters.'"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

His Objection.

"Johnny," said the schoolboy's mother, "do you like your arithmetic?"

"No'm. I think the influence of that book is unwholesome and depressing."

"Why?"

"Because it is full of horrible examples."—Tit-Bits.

Misnamed.

Little Willie—Pa, why do they call Mr. Hanby a walking delegate?

Pa—Oh, it's a name they give to men who look after the interests of unions.

Little Willie—But he rides a bike everywhere he goes.—Cleveland Leader.

CATCHING A BURGLAR.

The Young Electrician's Clever Plan and How It Worked.

The brilliant young amateur electrician had a great scheme.

It so happened that there had been a large number of burglaries in the neighborhood, and the young electrician thought it would be a great thing for him if he could catch the perpetrators.

The father of the young electrician had great confidence in his boy, and in consequence he entered heartily into the plan.

"Late tonight when you come in," explained the young electrician, "you must leave your key in the door. That will be the bait."

The old gentleman nodded.

"I will have a wire strung so that the key may be charged with electricity," went on the young electrician. "That will be the hook."

The old gentleman rubbed his hands and nodded again.

"Between the bait and the hook we will land some of these prowlers tonight," asserted the young electrician.

"Well, I rather guess," returned the old gentleman enthusiastically.

That night the old gentleman went to his club.

The young electrician strung his wire and waited.

The policeman on the beat stopped at the basement entrance just to "get a bite" and see that no one had run away with the cook.

The young electrician became tired waiting and began experimenting with his wire and the battery.

The old gentleman came home from the club in a cab a little before midnight.

The cabman had "been there before," and he solicitously inquired if he should find the keyhole for the old gentleman.

The old gentleman thought it would be a good plan.

As the cabman turned a back somersault over the railing of the front porch he kicked the old gentleman in the stomach and knocked him down the steps.

He also gave a yell that could be heard eight blocks and landed on the neck of the policeman, who was just backing away from the basement door with a piece of pie in his mouth.

It spoiled the pie.—Chicago Post.

A Narrow Escape.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed as he crumpled up the paper he had been reading.

"What's the matter?" kindly inquired the old man who shared his seat in the smoking car.

"Well, I've had a mighty narrow escape," he said. "Been reading a good deal lately about the Klondike region, and I had about concluded to go up there in the spring and work for regular wages."

"They pay good wages there, I understand."

"Fifteen dollars a day."

"Yes?"

"Yes. But here's an item that says a day up there is about four months long."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Sounded Queer.

Mrs. Wickwire—Aren't you a trifle late in getting home?

Mr. Wickwire—I went to the theater. They had a nautical piece on. I have been to a good many plays of one kind and another, but this one is one you want to see to see sea scenery—

"Henry Wickwire! Have you been drinking?"—Indianapolis Journal.

A Father's Mean Trick.

Enamored Youth—I beg you, sir, for the hand of your daughter. I cannot live without her.

Old Grumps—Glad to hear it. I can't live with her. Name the day, young man, and have it soon.

Enamored Youth (backing off)—Um—er—please give me time to reflect.—New York Weekly.

His Work Was Poor.

Dismal Dawson—How did it work when you told her you was a yellow fever refugee?

Everett Wrest—She kinder grinned and says: "Oh, yes. I reckon you are about the yellowest fever refugee on the road."—Indianapolis Journal.

Accounted For.

Knight Stanza—Last night, sir, the audience was completely carried away.

Hargreaves—Oh, that accounts for it!

"Accounts for what?"

"For there being practically nobody there when I dropped in on the last act."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

They Serve the Purpose.

"Stone walls do not a prison make," read No. 2143 in a book from the prison library.

"Perhaps not," he mused, "but they give an imitation that would deceive the oldest inhabitant."—New York Journal.

A Beat, Possibly.

Boarder (warmly)—Oh, I'm knowing to the tricks of your trade. Do you think I have lived in boarding houses 20 years for nothing?

Landlady (frightly)—I shouldn't be at all surprised.—Detroit Journal.

An Excellent Answer.

Teacher—What animal is it that has very strong limbs, a fierce temper, wild, bushy hair on its head, and is called the king of beasts?

Willie—A football player.—New York Evening Journal.

Repairing.

"Shall we," he asked, "repair hence?"

"Here," she answered simply, for her tire was already punctured.

In the meanwhile her kit comprised four caramels and a monkey wrench.—Detroit Journal.

A Sad Affair.

Waggs—Awful case of kidnaping in the next street.

Wiggs—Who was it?

Waggs—Messenger boy. He's asleep.—New York Truth.

A Brutal Sport.

"How tradition repeats itself!"

"Does it?"

"Yes. The original Cain rush resulted in the death of Abel."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Usual Way.

Impecunious Nephew—What, uncle! Ill again? Oh, how I feel for you!

Rich Uncle—Yes, you always do when you want to touch me.—Brooklyn Life.

Pat's Way.

Mike—Shure, an phere's thot illigant watch Oi seen yer wid?

Pat—Faith, Oi had to sell it ter get this shain for it.—New York Journal.

FOR LADY READERS

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Modistes at Work on Evening Costumes.

FANCIES IN FLIMSY FABRICS.

Favorite Materials For Dancing Gowns. Some Sample Costumes—Mantles For Evening Wear—Fans and Other Accessories—Braid Grows In Popularity.

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Now that the street and visiting garments have been made up after their several kinds and offered to lovely woman the ball and ceremonious evening gowns are being developed from crude materials into fitting attire for the angelic beings they are to adorn. Curiously enough, the colder the weather the scantier the amount of stuff put into the waist and sleeves.

Some weeks ago I mentioned the thin fabrics with their dainty jeweled embroideries and the pretty fancies in silk floss worked in floral or geometrical designs. I mentioned them only as they lay in their swathings of blue paper in the importers' warehouses and not as they now look, with all the witcheries that Dame Fashion knows how to add. These witcheries consist of flowers, feathers, ribbons, laces and jeweled beads and clever embroideries. Silks and velvets, satins and the dainty thin stuffs that float upon the slightest breeze are all among the materials for the young, while heavy moires, peau de soie, satin duchesse, terry and lyons velvet and embossed brocades are presented for the more stately gowns for matrons. Some of these thick silks will almost stand alone.

The fine crepe lisses, the fishnets and the silk muslins are made in every conceivable style, the favorite being one where the outer skirt is of the mull or other goods and so gathered at the waist that it floats free and loose in the dance. Accordion pluitings are extremely pretty in the silk mulls. The fishnet silk laces are made very simply in some cases and in the most extravagant manner in others. One gown for a very grand ball had a skirt of pale pink silk muslin over a sulphur taffeta. By the way, this is quite a favorite fancy just now—the combination of sulphur yellow and pale pink. This skirt had six bias ruffles of pinked out crepe lisse in butter color overlapping each other so closely and gathered so full that the whole looked like a roll of feather trimming. I would not like to be obliged to pay for all that crepe lisse. There was another row of this ruffling, but only two inches wide, put around the skirt in tablier fashion. The waist was of the taffeta, with a draped bertha of crepe lisse and a belt and wide sash tied in the back, made of the lisse, edged with a narrow pinked out ruche of the same. The sleeves were very simple little puffs.

This seems to be a sort of model for most of the dancing gowns for the very young ladies, with some variations. The bertha is sometimes and sometimes not, and the colors vary as well as the foot trimming, yet the general idea is the same. Hems with rows of narrow ribbons above are very popular, and, in fact, prettier than the more expensive doubled ruffles. The narrow footing laces are seen in ivory and butter color, made into close ruches, and these one sees very often as a finish. In one very exclusive establishment I saw a pure white silk muslin gown made over white taffeta.

The underskirt fitted closely around the hips and the silk muslin was cut to conform to it exactly, only a trifle looser. Over this was a complete lattice work of butter colored valenciennes insertion half an inch wide, reaching to the bottom, where it ended in vandyke points over a full deep ruffle of valenciennes of the same color. The waist was blouse style and covered with the insertion, and the neck was edged with a full plain frill of the wide valenciennes in the same width as that on the bottom. Pink in several shades, cardinal, magenta and turkey reds, blue in the pale sky and electric shades, green in nile, sage and emerald, are all quite new in these evening goods, besides other colors. The yellows are sulphur, canary and straw. The yellows as a general rule do not look as well as the other colors at night, unless they are placed over or beside pure white.

For young married ladies and girls in their second and third seasons the moires, pompadour and changeable taffetas are all favorite materials. One very handsome moire was in electric blue with an elegant design in rich white lace around the bottom, the pattern being woven so that there were points up the sides. There was a corselet piece at the top. The waist was pointed with a graceful combination of lace and moire, with ribbon bows as finish. A bertha frill of the same pattern of lace extended around the neck. On one shoulder was a pert little bow; on the other a tuft of ostrich plumes. The sleeves were puffs of lace and silk.

A pompadour silk was made in panels across the whole front, the panels being of the silk and the insets being of plaited fishnet, with a very narrow row of white valenciennes between the plaits. This fitted to the figure like wax. There was a demitrain in loose trumpet plaits, held in position by lengthwise lines of featherbone. The color of this gown was in the faint and shadowy pinks and greens over a delicate ashes of roses ground. Under the lace was pink silk. There was a draped girdle of mossy green silk, and this was tied in a wide sash at the back, falling on the train nearly to the feet. The upper portion of the corsage was covered with white Russian lace net, draped very gracefully over the front to the top, leaving a yoke edge. There were lace epaulets over the short, puffed sleeves, and a pink drinnsk rose with its foliage was daintily set above the right shoulder. A rather stately gown for a young married lady was of gold colored peau de soie. The skirt was cut in a deep train, but had no foot trimming or indeed any save four rows of ribbon put on in strap form, with fancy bows at the bottom. The ribbon was in exactly the same shade as the gown. The waist was very quaint and picturesque. The front was open and filled in with pale lilac and black brocade. There were a narrow belt and a gold buckle. The rest of the waist was in basque form, with gold buttons at the sides and two in the back. There was a bertha cut to conform to the shape of the shoulders, and this was stiffened and embroidered in black and gold. The short sleeves had upturned cuffs, embroidered in a similar manner. Above this was drawn a scarf of white crepe lisse, bended with fine gilt beads and pink pearls. This scarf was drawn up on the shoulders into puffed bows, and another was formed on the bust. None of the best people will wear a very low gown this season, so the dressmakers say.

Mantles for evening wear are as varied as the gowns. The majority are fitted in the back by means of heavy folds, and there are simulated or real sleeves. Hoods are seen, but most of them are finished with bertha capes, storm collars and revers, or simply great fluted ruffs, bordered with some soft, fluffy fur, swan's down or feathers. They are lined richly with silks, generally in the light brocades, or the soft failles. There are some most beautiful evening wraps, made of white cashmere or camel's hair, and others in light gray, pale blue or pink. Tibet fur is seen on some of them, but moufion ottoner, and many are richly embroidered in silver or gold threads and often beads. Heavy lace is sometimes used in ecru, champagne or tea stain color. These are then plaited out here and there with fancy beading. Metal and bullion fringe is also put upon the collars, and, in fact, anything that is handsome and rich answers for the purpose of ornamenting the evening wraps. Dainty little knitted fascinators in fine split zephyr, white, pink or blue, are wrought with full ruche borders or scallops, edged with pearl beads, which jingle and make daintymusic as the wearer moves. There are other fancies in hoods and triangular bits of rich lace looped with ribbons.

To wear around the neck there are fluffy



NEW BALL COSTUMES.

silk mull ruffs tied with ribbon to match, and there are the sumptuous feather boas in white, black, gray or other color. All of these are beautiful, and, moreover, they are universally becoming, the oldest face gaining something of softness and grace. There are long gloves in a dozen new designs in the light colors to match the evening shades of dress material. Some gloves have the clasps almost like jewelry and are in all the dark and brilliant colors of this season.

The fans for evening are both large and small. Some prefer very large ones, and for them there are gauze, beaded, embroidered or painted, and some are of white lace applied over black gauze. Some are spangled, and there are some very large feather fans in the natural colors and others are mottled with different colors. There are also black and white ones. These are very large, but the gauze and lace fans seem to me to be favorites. Dancing slippers are of kid, plain, embroidered, beaded and also made with small bows of ribbon, with rhinestone buckles. Many of them are of satin, silk or brocade to match costumes.

Braid as dress garniture grows upon the popular taste as rapidly as did the rage for velvet ribbons, and it seems that human ingenuity has been taxed to its utmost to devise different styles of applying it. One of the prettiest ideas I have seen lately is a blouse tailor gown with an arrangement of narrow soutache, black on a gray green ground. It was sewed on in an up and down design, the front being but six inches deep, and the back part was 20 inches where it ended at the back side seams. There was a corselet effect at the waist which reached in a point to 18 inches in the center and narrowed up at the sides. The sleeves were untrimmed, but on the lower part of the blouse, reaching to the bust, the braid was sewed in the same up and down lines. It was an exceptionally neat and attractive design. More ornamental though no more elegant effects are obtained by using the picot edged braid or a straight line of braid with a zigzag edge. Some of it is in sewed figures and wide bands, put together firmly, like passementerie, and ready to be stitched to the garment. The blouse waists in thick cloth are frequently almost covered with these designs, and others are decorated in military style.

MAYE LEROY.

Directory For the Clergy.

Mr. Daniel B. Vermilya, an attorney of Oxford, O., is getting out a clerical directory which will contain the names, birthplaces and brief biographies of the 8,000 Episcopal ministers in the United States. The book is the idea of Rev. Mr. Lloyd of Hamilton, O., and it is after the plan of a similar work published in England of the Established church clergy. Mr. Vermilya will follow this volume with others containing sketches of the 8,000 Presbyterian and 20,000 Methodist ministers in America, and later he may take up the Baptist clergy.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
6 43	8 50	9 00	*1 01
6 25	7 40	6 25	7 51
6 43	7 58	8 43	*7 36
*7 05	8 02	7 35	9 10
*7 20	9 10	*8 33	*9 10
*7 25	8 35	*9 03	*9 58
*7 33	8 55	9 15	*10 25
*7 43	8 37	*9 53	10 01
*7 59	8 55	10 03	11 15
*8 50	9 40	10 45	11 55
9 15	10 35	11 33	*12 07
9 49	10 40	12 03	*12 50
11 00	12 01	*1 03	*1 38
*11 45	12 23	*2 15	1 52
*12 16	1 05	2 00	3 04
1 40	2 55	*3 03	*3 40
3 00	4 25	3 47	5 01
*3 47	4 53	4 14	*5 12
*4 02	4 45	4 47	5 05
4 25	5 30	*5 00	5 46
*5 22	6 15	5 33	6 35
5 44	7 10	6 47	6 57
*6 22	7 05	6 14	7 50
*7 19	8 33	*7 33	*8 05
*8 49	9 42	*8 00	*8 38
		10 15	*11 22
		11 23	12 23

Sunday Trains.

*7 20	8 19	2 15	*3 05
*7 28	8 15	9 00	*10 02
8 45	9 50	1 00	*1 37
9 19	10 10	5 00	*5 59
*4 26	5 32	7 35	*8 18
*5 58	7 00	8 00	*8 38
		9 00	10 06

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
6 00	8 03	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 31
9 25	10 30	10 23	11 48
10 55	12 02	11 50	1 05
12 05	1 37	1 15	2 19
12 45	1 55	3 40	4 55
2 33	3 41	4 25	5 45
2 55	4 02	5 01	6 20
4 05	5 23	6 04	7 13
5 10	6 42	6 35	7 45
6 15	7 26	9 40	10 37
7 00	8 06	11 15 n	12 01
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 03	9 17
12 05	1 20	11 45	12 58
4 15	5 28	6 00	6 25
5 30	6 55	8 43	9 40
8 43	9 58		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

†From Middlesex St. station only.

‡ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Allan, Anchor, Warren, French, German, and Italian steamship lines to or from Boston, New York, Liverpool, and Queenstown Drafts issued for £1 and upwards on Ireland, England, Scotland, and all parts of the world English sovereigns and Canada bills bought at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton st.

NOTICE.

The members of the Carders, Weavers and R. Spinners T. U. are requested to meet at Spinners' Hall, Middle Street, Tuesday evening, Nov. 9th, at 8 p. m. A full attendance is requested as very important business is to be transacted.

THE NEW TRANSFERS

Are a great thing to encourage walking. Walk into our store and buy a pound of our high grade Tea at 60c., and we will transfer to you a $1.00 Easel for the asking. DICKSON BROS., 68 Merrimack street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central st.

Special sale of pianos and organs. See Estey ad.

Elegant rubber-tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street. Telephone 656-3.

Some good bargains in men's wool hosiery, just received. Talbot Clothing company.

Watches cleaned, $1.00; mainsprings, $1.00; clocks cleaned, 50c up. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

Master Freeman M. Hallett, nephew of Mrs. D. A. Swan of 480 East Merrimack street, entertained a number of his young friends Thursday night in honor of his birthday.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 81 PARK ST.

LOCAL NEWS.

The exterior of the Ames street school has been painted.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Harris have gone to their winter home in De Land, Florida.

Many of the polling booths have been removed and will be placed in position again for the city election.

For bargains in all kinds of men's furnishing goods, call and see James W. Wright, 373 Middlesex street, formerly with Bowers.

Recently in New York: St. Denis, W. G. Chase, J. W. McNabb; St. Cloud, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Porter; Metropolitan, C. T. Crosby.

Your coal order should be placed immediately. W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, can suplpy you with the best grades.

The Mayor has signed the resolution for the purchase of the boulevard driven wells and the loan will be negotiated at once.

The railroad commissioners gave a hearing yesterday on the petition of the Lowell Ice company for the right to cross a highway at grade with their sput rack, which connects with the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad's tracks at South Chelmsford.

A. H. Niblock, formerly of this city, but now of Lebanon, N. H., is in this city for a short visit. He is engaged in the millinery business up in New Hampshire and is doing a prosperous business. We wish him success. When he was here he was one of the most popular merchants in the city.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 561 Middlesex street.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

NEW GOODS!
LATEST NOVELTIES FOR THE FALL SEASON.
Your inspection cordially invited.
Louis Alexander,
Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York
Importer and Tailor,
NO. 65 CENTRAL STREET.
LOWELL.

When you buy
Sarsaparilla
Ask for the best and you'll
Get Ayer's.
Ask for Ayer's and you'll get
The Best.

LECTURE COURSE.

ARRANGED BY THE EVENING HIGH SCHOOL CLASS.

The course of lectures arranged by the Evening High school class is as follows:

November 24—"The Work of Congress and the Duties of a Congressman," Hon. Wm. S. Knox, M. C., Lawrence, Mass.

December 8—"The Charitable Guilds of the Middle Ages," Henry H. Goodell, M.A., L.L.D., President of the Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

December 22—"Down in Dixie; in Camp, On the March and Under Fire;" or the personal experiences and observations in the army of the Potomac, George W. Bicknell, D.D., Cambridge, Mass.

January 12—Exercises and Drill by the classes in elocution and physical culture of the Evening High school, Miss Annie M. Culley, Instructor.

January 26—"The Geology of New England," Wm. E. C. Rich, A.B., Master of the Mt. Vernon school, Boston, Mass.

February 2—"Municipal Government," Hon. John J. Pickman, ex-Mayor of Lowell.

February 16—"Books and Reading," Solon W. Stevens, Esq.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Commencing at 10 a. m. next Monday, day, the eighth day of November, will be sold at public auction the entire personal property of the late Philip Lynch estate on the premises, No. 62 Whipple street. This is an immense stock with all fixtures for conducting the grocery and meat business on a modern basis. Teas, sugar, molasses, cigars, tobacco coffees, glass ware, crockery, earthen ware, etc. Also safe, cash register, coffee mill, show cases, marble slabs, platform scales, counter scales, desk, carryall, Concord wagon, square wagon, harnesses, business and family horse and all other personal property belonging to the aforesaid estate. Terms cash.

—William A. Ingham, Administrator.

NOTICE.

Druggists, physicians, and the general trade can obtain Welch's Grape Juice at factory prices from John M. Povey, 56-57 Middle street. See his ad.

Mrs. Tina M. Harrington of Pawtucketville has just returned home after a few weeks' vacation with her friends and parents down in Maine.

BOXING GOSSIP.

The series of amateur sparring bouts scheduled for November 1, at the B.A.A. has been postponed until Wednesday, November 17. The tournament, which is an open one, consists of classes at the following weights: 105, 135, 115 pounds and heavy weight (any weight over 160 pounds.) In all classes give or take, two pounds will be the rule. Competitors must weigh in between the hours of 12 and 1 on the day of the competition. Fine gold watches will be given as prizes to the winners of each class. All men entering for the above events must be registered, or, their entries cannot be accepted. The registration blanks will be furnished by John Graham, B.A.A., which must be filled out and sent to W. H. Plummer, Worcester, Mass., together with $1 to pay for the registration. There will be no entrance fee charged to enter the above classes, as the cost of registration will be all that the competitor will be asked to pay. Entries will close on November 15 with John Graham, B.A.A., Exeter street, Boston, Mass.

Billy O'Donnell, who was recently defeated by Joe Bernstein, is determined to force the latter to give him a return match. When he learned that Bernstein had $250 posted, he looked up a backer to cover the money and sent word to Bernstein that he is prepared to make a match.

Marty McCue, the New York featherweight, is now in San Francisco, and asks for a match with Solly Smith. McCue is hardly in the Californian's class.

Dick Moore and Mick Burlow are matched to box twenty rounds at the Spa A. C., Washington, D. C., on November 18.

The Waterbury, Conn., A. C., which was recently organized, will hold its initial show next week. The card arranged is: Joe Hopkins vs. Jack O'Brien, ten rounds; and Walter Campbell, vs. George Siddons, ten rounds.

The probabilities are that Dave Sullivan's next opponent in England will be Jim Williams of Marylebone. Dave recently issued a challenge to all England and Williams responded. The National Sporting club will give a purse.

Jack McAuliffe is not to meet Jim Carroll in England after all. The latter refused an offer of a purse of $2000 from the Birmingham Olympic club.

There are letters at this office for William Mulligan, John Sullivan and William Chisholm.

CLEVER THIEF ARRESTED.

A clever thief was arrested by Officers of station 13, Boston, last evening on one of the cars of the Suburban railroad, near the Forest Hills station. He said he was Frank Mockqut of Lowell. He stood in the car near Miss Sarah Chandler and stole her watch. The time piece was found concealed in his stocking.

Eczema of the scalp or scald head, even in its most severe form, is never failingly cured by Doan's Ointment, the surest specific for all itchiness of the skin.

We Are Selling Better Shoes Than Ever.

That means much to shoe buyers. Our store has for years been emphatically the most reliable shoe centre in the city, but careful and wise search has brought us even better makes and styles and the department is now at its best.

THE "PRINCESS," the Swell Street Boot for Women—Lace or Button at $2.50.

We had this Shoe built especially for an out-door Shoe, one that would obviate the use of rubbers and keep the feet warm and dry. They are made of White Bros.' Willow Tanned Box Calf, which is a fine calf skin tanned by a new chemical process which renders the leather soft and pliable and at the same time waterproof.

The New "VARSITY" SHOES for Men at $3.00

The toe is on the "Bull Dog" order, but more modified and simply. It is the most comfort-giving last ever produced. The tips are straight with small perforations, English back stay and double extension soles.

This Shoe is made in the best imported French enamel, winter Russets in Russian and Willow Calf and in White Bros.' willow tanned Box Calf. There is nothing to equal it for wear.

J. L. Chalifoux
49 to 59 Central Stree .

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

ALL WOOL RED AND NAVY
TWILLED FLANNEL
IN OUR BARGAIN DEPARTMENT.

TWO CASES OPENED

Whole pieces, good quality, all pure wool Twilled Flannel "Mill Seconds."
Red and Navy Blue, 3-4 wide for Ladies Underskirts, Underwear and Gents' Shirts, etc at

15c. PER YARD.

As good a value as we ever offered, as they are practically perfect goods, and regular 20c. quality.

We also have a nice lot of Mill Remnants of very fine all pure wool Twilled Flannel, in red, navy and grey, in lengths of 1 1-2 yards to 10 yards, at only

19c. PER YARD.

Regular 25c. and 30c. goods.

A. G. Pollard & Co.
MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

BIG NOVEMBER SALE!

156 MERRIMACK ST.--The Crash Has Come Right at the Height of the Season While Your Wants are Numerous.--MERRIMACK ST. 158

Hear What We've Got to Say--- $1,000 IS WHAT WE WANT AND WHAT WE MUST HAVE.—YES, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY EVERY DAY THIS MONTH.

We have been driven to this great price cutting. The unfavorable weather is largely responsible for it, and for the enormous stock of Dry and Fancy Goods which now load our shelves and counters. We bought early and heavily and now comes the crash. We are compelled to cut the prices, reduce the stock, clear the surplus throughout our different departments to realize money. This is the grand effort, the supreme spurt of the season. $30,000 must come to our rescue this month. The sale is now on, we are driving it hard.

Remember the Place J. E. SHANLEY & CO., Merrimack St.

Black Dress Goods.

The lowest prices ever made for strictly reliable fabrics. There will be no misrepresentation here. Read the partial list and govern yourself accordingly.

69c. India Twill (all wool). Sale price 50c. per yard.

$1.00 Satin Brocade, all wool. Sale price, 86c. per yard.

69c. Surah Twill, 50 inches wide. Sale price 55c. per yard.

59c. Figured Novelties, all wool. Sale price, 49c. per yard.

87c. Storm Serges, 50 inches wide, all wool. Sale price, 65c. per yard.

75c. Storm Serge, 45 inches wide, all wool. Sale price, 61c.

$1.00 Princetta Cloth, 50 inches wide. Sale price, 79c per yard.

87c. Henrietta Cloth (all wool). Sale price, 69c. per yard.

75c. Henrietta Cloth (all wool). Sale price 58c. per yard.

75c. Diagonal Suiting, 52 inches wide. (all wool). Sale price, 64c. per yard.

$2.00 Heavy Crepon. Sale price, $1.19 per yard.

$1.75 Heavy Crepon. Sale price, $1.29 per yard.

$1.25 Drap d'Ete. Sale price, $1.09 per yard.

87c. Fig. Mohair. Sale price, 66c. per yard.

69c. Fig. Mohair. Sale price, 49c. per yard.

75c. Fig. Mohair. Sale price, 59c. per yard.

49c. Brilliantine. Sale price, 49c. per yard.

75c. Brilliantine. Sale price, 71c. per yard.

75c. Sicilian. Sale price, 49c. per yard.

69c. Sicilian. Sale price, 49c. per yard.

75c. Sicilian. Sale price, 59c. per yard.

$1.00 Sicilian, 50-inches wide. Sale price, 79c. per yard.

Notion Department.

5c. Clark's Crochet Cotton. Sale price, 3c. a spool.

10c. H. & B. Crochet Cotton. Sale price, 7c. per spool.

5c. Superb Silk. Sale price, 3c. a spool.

5c. English Pins. Sale price, 3c. a paper.

20c. Peerless Dress Stays. Sale price, 10c.

12½c. Le Bon Ton Stays. Sale price, 7c.

12½c. Twin Dress Stays. Sale price, 9c.

25c. Silver Dress Bone. Sale price, 19c.

25c. Omo Dress Shields. Sale price, 21c.

10c. Perfection Shields. Sale price, 8c.

9c. Linen Thread. Sale price, 6c. per spool.

5c. Dress Skirt Braid. Sale price, 3c. a roll.

25c. Soutache Braid. Sale price, 19c.

25c. Hose Supporters (Ladies). Sale price, 19c. per pair.

20c. Hose Supporters (Ladies'). Sale price, 15c. per pair.

17c. Hose Supporters (Misses'). Sale price, 14c. per pair.

15c. Hose Supporters (Children's). 11c. per pair.

12½c. Seam Binding. Sale price, 9c a roll.

Wide Velveteen Binding, 4c. per yard.

15c. Seam Binding. Sale price, 11c. a roll.

12½c. Seam Binding. Salep rice, 9c. a roll.

15c. Novelty Braid. Sale price, 11c. a bunch.

12½c. Novelty B raid. Sale price, 9c per bunch.

10c. Novelty Braid. Sale price, 7c. per bunch.

8c. Novelty Braid. Sale price, 5c. per bunch.

10c. De Long Hooks and Eyes. Sale price, 7c. per card.

8c. Eagle Talon Hooks and Eyes. Sale price, 5c. per card.

5c. Basting Spool Cotton. Sale price, 3c. a spool.

Brainard & Armstrong Spool Silk. Warranted 200 yards. Sale price, 6c. spool.

Linings.

25c. Surah Lining. Sale price, 21c. per yard.

25c. Silesia Lining. Sale price 21c. per yard.

20c. Silesia Lining. Sale price, 16c. per yard.

15c. Silesia Lining. Sale price, 11c. per yard.

12½c. Rustle Lining. Sale price, 9c. per yard.

10c. Rustle Lining. Sale price, 8c. per yard.

8c. Fast Black Cambric. Sale price, 5c. per yard.

37c. Hair Cloth. Sale price, 29c. per yard.

50c. Hair Cloth. Sale price, 43c. per yard.

10c. Crinoline. Sale price, 7c. per yard.

25c. Canvass. Sale price, 21c. per yard.

20c. Canvass. Sale price, 16c. per yard.

Best Quality Lining Cambric. Sale price, 8c. per yard.

Fur Trimmings.

Regular price, 98c. Black and White Angora. Sale price, 49c.

Regular price 1.25 Black and White Thibet. Sale price, 79c.

Regular price, 33c. Black Coney. Sale price, 17c.

Regular price, 1.25 Steel Gray Thibet. Sale price, 79c.

Cloak Department.

$9.00 Ladies' Kersey Jackets, silk lining. Sale price, $7.29.

$11.50 Ladies' Kersey Jackets, silk lining. Sale price, $8.98.

$6.98 Ladies' Boucle Jackets, silk lining. Sale price, $4.98.

$9.50 Ladies' Boucle Jackets, silk lining. Sale price, $7.49.

$13.50 Ladies' Boucle Jackets, Satin lining, $10.49.

$12.00 Ladies' Plain Green Kersey Jacket. Sale price, $8.98.

$6.98 Misses Brown Mixture. Sizes 14 to 18. Sale price, $4.98.

$9.00 Misses' Brown Boucle Jackets. Sale price, $7.49.

$6.98 Ladies' Boucle Capes, full sweep. $4.98.

$8.50 Ladies' B oucle Capes, Plaited back. Sale price, $6.76.

$10.00 Ladies' Boucle Capes, 36 inches long. Sale price, $8.75.

$12.50 Ladies' Seal Plush Capes. Sale price, $9.75.

$16.50 Ladies' Elegant Braided Seal Plush Capes. Sale price, $13.50.

$15.00 Ladies' Elegant Braided Seal Plush Capes. Sale price, $12.50.

$13.50 Ladies' Seal Plush Capes, Beaded and Braided. Sale price, $11.00.

We guarantee a genuine reduction on every garment in our stock.

Gloves.

38c. Ladies' Cashmere Gloves. Sale price, 33c. per pair.

50c. Ladies' Cashmere Gloves. Sale price, 42c. per pair.

Hosiery.

Special values in Ladies' Cashmere Hose at 33c and 42c. per pair.

Also Children's Wool Hose at 21c. and 33c. per pair.

Ladies' Fleeced Hose at 21c., 33c., and 42c. per pair.

Underwear.

Ladies' Vests and Pants, the best you ever bought. At 42c., 67c., 85c., $1.09.

Children's Winter Undershirts, at 22c., 33c., 42c., each.

Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers. Special sale price, 85c.

Ladies' Cotton Underwear.

The best value in Corset Covers ever known. At 21c., 33c., 42c., 52c., 63c.

Ladies' Drawers, fine cotton. 21c., 33c., 42c., 66c., 82c., 89c.

Ladies' Night Robes, all reduced. 66c., 82c., 89c., $1.08, 01.18.

Ladies' White Skirts. 42c., 89c., $1.09, $2.18.

Special line of Infants' Cloaks. At $2.36, $2.83, $3.36, $3.83.

Wrappers.

Print and percale Wrappers. 52c., 66c., 82c., 89c., $1.08, $1.18.

Trimmings.

$4.98 Bolero Garnitures. Sale price, $3.75.

$2.98 Bolero Garnitures. Sale price, $2.05.

$1.98 Bolero Garnitures. Sale price, $1.05.

$1.75 Braid Fronts. Sale price, $1.45

1.25 Braid Fronts. Sale price $1.05.

Also Pearl Ornaments, 25c.

25c. Beaded Passemetrie. Sale price 19c. per yard.

19c. Beaded Passementrie. Sale price, 15c. per yard.

12½c. Beaded Passementerie. Sale price, 9c. per yard.

1 lot of 10c. Braids. Sale price, 3c. per yard.

Domestics.

9-4 Brown Sheeting. Sale price, 17c. per yard.

10 Brown Sheeting. Sale price, 19c yd.

4-4 Fruit of the Loom. Sale price 6½c. per yard.

4-4 Cambric Muslin. Sale price, 7c. per yard.

4-4Atlantic A. Brown. Sale price, 5c. per yard.

The lowest price ever named for yard wide unbleached cotton, 3½c. per yard.

Heavy Cotton Blankets. 31c. per pair.

75c. Cotton Blankets. Sale price, 66c. a pair.

98c. Cotton Blankets. Sale price, 83c. a pair.

$1.25 Cotton Blankets. Sale price, $1.05 a pair.

$2.00 Cotton Blankets. Sale price $1.70 a pair.

Turkey Red Covers. Reduced to 77c., 86c., $1.05 each.

Half Bleached Table Linen. 21c., 33c. 37c., 42c., 47c. per yard.

Turkey Red Damask. 21c., 24c., 28c., 42c. per yard.

Extra Heavy Outing Flannel. 8c. a yard.

1 lot Outing Flannel, 6½c. a yard.

White Ground Prints. 3½c.

Indigo Blue Prints, 5c. yard.

4-4 Dress Percales. 10½c. a yard.

Sheets, Bleached, extra size, 42c., and 52c. each.

Sheets, unbleached, extra size, 38c. and 42c. each.

Pillow Cases, 8c., 10½c., 13c., and 17c. each.

Honeycomb Towels, 3c. each.

Extra large Turkish Towels, 21c. each.

Apron Ginghams, 3½c. a yard.

7c. Apron Ginghams, 5c. a yard.

Our entire line of Napkins and Crash at the lowest prices. Ask to see them. White Bed Spreads, 42c., 66c 83c., $1.06, $1.20 each.

Separate Skirts.

Made in our work rooms. Prices from 98c. to $5.98 in colors and blacks.

Colors and Novelty Dress Goods.

50c. Novelty Mixtures. Sale price, 39c.

50c. Astrachan Suiting. Sale price, 39c.

59c. Imported Mohair Curl. Sale price, 46c.

$1.10 Silk and Wool Novelties. Sale price, 89c.

69c. India Twill, all colors. Sale price 51c.

87c. Princetta Cloth. Sale price, 64c.

87c. Prunella Cloth. Sale price, 66c.

75c. Silk and Wool Novelties, Sale price, 59c.

75c. Gray Covert Cloth, 54 inches wide. Sale price, 59c.

75c. Blue Storm Serges, 54 inches wide. Sale price, 66c.

75c. Blue Diagonal, 54 inches wide. Sale price, 64c.

87c. Changeable Coverts, 50 inches wide. Sale price, 68c.

$1.00 Heavy Coverts for Tailor-made suits, 50 inches wide. Sale price, 85c.

1 lot all wool Novelties. Sale price, 25c.

1 lot all wool Twills. Sale price, 29c.

You may depend upon it. Every piece of dress goods in our store will be greatly reduced in price as we must have a pile of money this November.

The Lowest Prices Ever Named for Reliable Merchandise of Standard Quality.